

CITY AID ASKED
ON FARM ISSUES
BY MR. JARDINERural Attractiveness Held
Vital in Safeguarding
Agricultural IndustryNEW ATTITUDE URGED
BY DR. BUTTERFIELDPleads for Support of Trade
Groups at Country Life
Association Session

EAST LANSING, Mich., Aug. 2 (Special)—The city must be called on to aid the country, it was brought out by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the American Country Life Association, at the opening of the association's tenth annual convention here.

Giving warning that a national policy of uncoordinated led to the downfall of historic civilizations, Mr. Jardine developed in detail the theme that the country can be made so attractive that the farmer, upon becoming well off, will not want to leave it.

Rural statesmanship and co-operative self-help on the part of farmers themselves is needed, Mr. Jardine declared. Constructive national policies are required. Improvements characteristic of the city must be adapted to the special needs of the country.

Aid of Industry and Trade

Dr. Butterfield, who is president of Michigan State College, where the convention is being held, held that urban wealth must help support rural institutions, not merely as a matter of philanthropy but chiefly on the ground that the "total social wealth must be utilized for the social health." He said that the conditions under which farmers work are such that agriculture will probably have to be made a favored industry, through activities of commercial and industrial organizations, as well as through such legislation as may be necessary to direct economic tendencies.

Delegates from 35 states and 18 foreign countries were expected at the 17 national and state conferences scheduled for the week.

"The general movement of hundreds of thousands of competent farmers from the farms to towns and cities is a problem which must demand increasing attention," said Mr. Jardine. "The number of persons living on farms fell from 40,000,000 in 1910 to 28,000,000 in 1927. Last year the farm population diminished by 648,000—the largest decrease in any year since 1890."

Adjustment of Conditions

"A certain part of this movement is due to the natural long time adjustment which will always go on between industrial and agricultural activities and methods of earning a livelihood. It is a healthy movement. It need not operate to the disadvantage of agriculture."

"So long as we have adequate production, our country is not in need of reducing numerically the movement from farms to cities. Rather our problem is to keep on the farm those men and women who know rural life, who love it, and who can contribute substantially to its development. Many of the factors which tend to make the farm seem less attractive than the city can be controlled. I have had a great deal to say in the past, and I shall have more to say in the future, regarding the necessity of gaining for agriculture its proper economic status—its proper share of our national income. It is obvious that many people do leave the farms because they feel they can make the move to their own economic advantage."

"The economic aspects of farming have been so thoroughly and sincerely studied that from all our efforts."

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Musician or Laborer,
Ay, There's the Rub

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 2

THE United States Department of Labor has been called upon to rule whether all musicians are artists or some merely "laborers in the field of music."

Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, contends that some, especially jazz players, are "laborers," and therefore under the restrictions of the labor laws. The department, in a preliminary answer, held they were artists and therefore should be permitted free entry. The only "artists," in the opinion of Mr. Weber, are those having obvious genius such as Kreisler and Heifetz.

Tardieu Sees
Peace Factors
in Sea OutletsPossibility of Utilizing
Ports as Peace Elements
Is Emphasized

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2—André Tardieu,

Minister of Public Works, emphasizes in a statement the need for a policy of complete co-operation between peoples. "Each country," he says, "can make progress only if its relations with foreign countries are harmonious. In a modern world purely national economic forces cannot be self-sufficient."

Approaching the problem from his ministerial standpoint, he refers to the conference which is about to be held in Geneva to study an improvement in world communication. "It is a moral as well as a material problem, and is at the basis of international collaboration. Trade outlets, ports and railroads can become elements of peace, but if uncontrolled, can develop risks of war. The two essential needs of mankind are the conquest of and access to the sea. In the organization of peace it is necessary especially to study international transportations."

France to Play Leading Part

On this subject he enumerates conferences already held in Barcelona and Geneva and the results achieved by conventions concerning liberty of transit, by regulations placing waterways under an international régime, by railway arrangements, and he hopes that in Europe the transport (Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

SEA-AIR SERVICE
TO REDUCE TIME
ON LINERS' MAILChamberlin Flight Shows
Feasibility of Relaying
Passengers, Too

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic flier, overcame storm and fog to inaugurate a new ship-to-shore air service destined to cut at least one day from the time of transatlantic mails on ships of the United States Lines. Passengers as well as mail will be carried eventually.

Chamberlin hopped off the special "flying bridge" of the huge steamship Leviathan, almost 100 miles at sea, with nearly 100 pieces of mail entrusted to him by the vessel's commander, and delivered them to the postmaster at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. The run was 115 feet. He used only 75 feet to get into the air. Chamberlin made the flight in a plane used by the Wright Aeronautical Company as a "trouble shooter." It is sent out from Hasbrouck Heights for service to disabled planes anywhere within a 500-mile radius.

The 1700 passengers of the Leviathan got up early to witness the take-off. Among them were Gen. A. C. Dalton, president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, and David A. Burke, general manager of the United States Lines.

Chamberlin delivered his mail, indicated that he saw nothing exceptional in the flight, and left to "see a friend" he could not name, rather than remain to hear the plaudits of some 600 persons who had gathered at the New Jersey field in the rain.

Remember the
"Glidden Tours"?

They did much to popularize the motorcar more than 20 years ago. Their founder, the first automobilist to circle the globe, again has some striking forecasts to make—this time for aviation—

TOMORROW

From This Runway, Built Diagonally Across the Upper Deck of the United States Lines Steamship Leviathan, Clarence Chamberlin Took Off in a Wright-Motored Fokker Biplane to Prove the Feasibility of Ship-to-Shore Service to Expedite Transatlantic Mails and Passenger Travel. Though the Runway Is 115 Feet Long, the Expert Pilot Used Only 75 Feet of the Distance to Get the Wheels of His Machine Off the Planking. As He Tuned Up the Motor He Left in Front of the Wheels Until the Propeller Was Whirling Fast Enough to Pull Him Over Them and So Give Him a High-Speed Start. Photograph Shows the Airplane on the Runway in Port With Chamberlin in the Cockpit.

OTTAWA GREET
ROYAL PARTY
FROM ENGLANDPrinces and Mr. Baldwin
Given State Reception in
Dominion Capital

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 2 (Special)—

The capital today is as befogged and as exuberant as it was a month ago, when it celebrated its Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, for the Prince of Wales is back again, accompanied by Prince George and Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. The party was met at noon at the station by the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, the Canadian Prime Minister and his cabinet and the Mayor of Ottawa. They were driven through a dense and enthusiastic crowd at Parliament Hill and warmly welcomed by their official host.

Addressing first the Prince of Wales, Mr. King expressed the honor felt by the whole country in having his Royal Highness and Prince George in Canada. He recalled the former's laying of the corner stone of the Tower of Peace in 1919, "during your first official visit," since when "has arisen a more beautiful tower, which stands as a symbol of the spirit of this nation seeking ever to rise to nobler heights in fulfillment of its destiny."

In the voice of the carillon, the Dominion now welcomed the visitors and proclaimed as well, "the thanksgiving and rejoicing there is throughout our land at the peace and prosperity which is once more its portion, and that in larger measure than ever before."

Addressing the British Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. King spoke of the significance of their visit at this time, when the Dominion was celebrating the confederation of the provinces, and the passing of the British North America Act, "which was a statute of the Parliament of Great Britain," reminding his hearers that, "although the charter of our liberties from the Mother of Parliaments, whose practice and procedures have ever sought to follow it, and whose venerable traditions it has been our constant effort to maintain."

The Tower of Peace

Referring again to the Peace Tower, the Premier said that an effort had been made to reproduce in the carillon, the Westminster chimes and the notes of Big Ben, and in their music "we are reminded of the heritage of freedom which has come to us through the establishment in Canada of British Parliamentary institutions, the like establishment of which in other Dominions beyond the seas is next to our common allegiance to the Crown, the surest bond of union among the community of free nations which comprise the British Empire."

Following a few gracious words of appreciation from the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin for the warmth of their welcome, the carillon choir of 1600 voices sang a song of welcome, especially written (Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

AIR LINE HALTS ITS
PASSENGER SERVICEBoston to New York Trips
Temporarily Suspended

Temporary discontinuance of airplane passenger service between Boston and New York was announced today by Whitman Goodwin, Boston manager of the Royal Blue Line Company. The Colonial Air Transport, Inc., which transports the mails between Boston and New York, has been operating a tri-motor Fokker passenger monoplane. Poor landing conditions at the Teterboro Airdrome in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., was said to be the cause of the temporary suspension of service.

Airplane passenger service between Boston and Hartford will be put into effect at once, Mr. Goodwin said. There will be a plane leaving Boston at 7:15 o'clock every evening. The trip requires 55 minutes of flying. Buses leave the Hotel Kenmore at 8:15 o'clock to take passengers to the East Boston Airport.

Italian Statesman at Williamstown



COUNT CARLO SFORZA
Formerly Italian Ambassador to France, Who Is Delivering a Series of Lectures at the Williamstown Institute of Politics on "Diplomatic Europe Since the Treaty of Versailles."

Americanized Japanese Seen
as "Friendly Ambassadors"Opportunity of English-Speaking Japanese in
Hawaii to Aid Trade Also Cited

HONOLULU, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—A knowledge of the Japanese language among the second generation Japanese in Hawaii is seen as an avenue to friendlier Japanese-American relations by Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, president of the Imperial Education Association of Japan, and chairman of the Japanese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

"I do not mean that the language should be studied with the intent of retaining the 'Yamato-damashi' (spirit of Japan)," said Dr. Sawayanagi in a public address here. "Rather it should be with the view of using it to smooth out international relations."

"I believe that the young Japanese in Hawaii should obtain the kind of education that will enable them to best in their future activity. I believe it would be a good thing for many young Japanese born in Hawaii to choose Japan as a field for their life work. They could then make a definite contribution toward Japan in bringing to it new ideas and new culture, and at the same time could ably serve the United States by acting as friendly ambassadors."

The need of Japan for experts in many lines and for trained business men was pointed out, for it is the belief of Dr. Sawayanagi that the fostering of friendly relations as well as commerce lies largely in the hands of those who are versed in both languages, culture and ideas of the two countries.

Emphasizing that Japan did not

come to the Institute of Pacific Relations session to raise any issues on the United States Immigration Act or on the present "all white" policy of Australia, Dr. Sawayanagi expressed the belief that eventually the immigration bars of nations bordering the Pacific will be lowered for the Japanese.

A better understanding of conditions in Japan, leading to a broader treatment of this subject by other nations, will be the aim of all progressive Japanese who put forth this topic in the future, it was stated. The rate of increase in population in Japan, now more than 800,000 each year, necessitates an outlet he declared. South America, Manchuria, Mexico and the South Sea Islands are wholly inadequate for the immigration needs of the Nation, especially in the future, he said.

Recognition of the "natural right of immigration," which Dr. Sawayanagi defines simply as the right of peoples to settle where they believe they may prosper, is the hope of Japan, he said.

"Within a sovereign state it is a principle that each person have the right to choose his place of residence and his means of livelihood. In these days of growing internationalism, we expect that eventually each person may have the right to go where he chooses, whether it be from one country to another, or within one sovereign state. With the growth of this international movement, may we not hope that population may be placed where it can best be supported?"

FRENCH YOUTHS
VISIT AMERICAN
HARBOR CITIESUniversity Student Group
on Good-Will Tour Is
Greeted in Boston

Eleven students from as many French universities, guests in the United States of the Franco-American Maritime League, arrived in Boston this morning by train from Quebec on a good-will tour of America. They were received at the State House by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and welcomed to Massachusetts, and later were received by Frank L. Brier, city treasurer, on behalf of the mayor, and welcomed to Boston. The students visited points of interest in and around the city and left for New York this afternoon on the Fall River Line boat.

The young men were picked for the trip by their professors in the French universities, on the basis of their marked ability in their studies and their likelihood of being intimately interested in the furtherance of Franco-American good relations later. This was explained by Henry L. Mulligan, New England passenger manager of the French Line, in introducing the party to Governor Fuller.

Mr. Mulligan arranged the visitors' program in Boston. While at the State House the party looked at the mural painting of General Passaga decorating the colors of the 104th United States Infantry.

The students are accompanied by M. and Mme. Maurice Rondet-Saint and by M. Pierre de Malglaive. M. Rondet-Saint is a noted explorer and a member of the French Naval Academy, while M. de Malglaive is the general representative of the United States and Canada for the French Steamship Line.

Have Seen St. Lawrence

The students were given a breakfast at the City Club, and later made a trip to Concord and Lexington. This afternoon they toured the Boston harbor in the police boat, Guardian, and were shown the dry-dock of the Commonwealth Fish Pier and the terminals at the harbor.

In their tour, the visitors have been to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Montreal, and Quebec. Tonight they will go to New York and make a trip up the Hudson River to West Point. They will sail for France from New York on the de Grasse on Friday.

The tour is being planned so that the students may have an insight into as many sides of American customs and practices as possible, and to this end, they are to be taken to visit summer camps, pleasure resorts, and other points of interest.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Guest Drops From Air
Just in Time for Soup

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

ALBERT C. JOHNSON, airman, and luggage arrived by parachute at the Ambassador Hotel here, dropping in for a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern California Chapter of the National Aeronautics Association. Due to certain miscalculations when he jumped from the speeding Western Air Express plane which brought him from Salt Lake City, Johnson missed the hors d'oeuvres and, by a small margin, a clump of bamboo trees, but he was in time for soup.

Extra Session
for Congress
Not ExpectedNeither President Nor Leading
Republicans Have Put
Their Seal on It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—No extra session of Congress is expected here unless something unforeseen develops to demand it. President Coolidge has at no time given a sympathetic ear to the appeals from various sources for the calling of an extra session, either for food or farm relief or for expediting business.

Neither have most of the leaders of his party expressed themselves in favor of such an act. The Ways and Means Committee and perhaps some other committees will meet earlier in the autumn but that is considered as far as Congressional action will go before the Seventeenth Congress convenes in December.

The return to Washington of Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, leader of the minority party in the Senate, renewed discussion of the possibility of an earlier Congress. Mr. Curtis sees no reason for calling Congress in advance, but does favor the meeting of important committees to expedite action in charge of flood-control matters, so that the reports of engineers could be considered and legislation drafted.

Joseph D. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority Senate leader, is also back and favors an extra session, as do most of the Democratic members of Congress. Among those of the President's party who counseled him to call Congress together earlier than December, was Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Financing the Family Motorcar
Not So Difficult, After AllCollege Head Figures Car Worth \$800 to Average
Family—It May Be a Buick, Chevrolet, Mar-
mard or Possibly a Quiver, He Says

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2 (Special)—In an attempt to learn just

what the average man can afford to pay for a car, what it will cost him, and what he can get out of it, Connecticut's Department of Motor Vehicles has engaged Remond B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College.

Dr. Ogilby estimates that an automobile is worth \$800 a year to the average family in carfare and other savings and that it costs about \$530 a year to operate. The difference—\$270 a year—is the allowance toward the purchase price.

Dr. Ogilby gives his views on the economic problems involved in the ownership of a car in an article, "What I Should Spend For a Car," written for the July bulletin of the State Motor Vehicle Department. He does not advise against the purchase of a new car, when the family budget allows, and points out many benefits to be gained from ownership.

He uses a hypothetical case, as the basis for determining the price of the "family car." The case is not average, he explains, but is based partly upon personal experience and

more upon certain available statistics.

Four items are attached to credit side of operation of a car for a year, the article says. These, and the amount of saving, include: Family carfare, \$120; taxis, hired cars, bus fares, \$100; carfare for family, \$130; increased radius of business opportunities, \$300 (a widely varying figure); health for the whole family, \$250. The total credit for the year is \$800. Against this the article lists operating costs of \$530.

"The difference, \$270, is the amount," the article says, "that can be put down in the yearly budget toward the purchase price of an automobile. Multiply this by four to decide the momentous question as to whether this automobile should be Marmard, a Buick, a Chevrolet or only a Quiver. The reason for multiplying by four is obvious.

The average automobile today has a quick depreciation. At the end of four years it has practically no market value and, as a result, owners will see that the purchase price is written off by that time, even though the car may still be running."

"For a man who turns in his car for a new one frequently, the best time for turning in is at the end of the second year. It is safe to assume, however, that the cost of the automobile may very fairly be distributed over four years for the life of the car."

Four times \$270 is \$1080. This represents the sum which the head of the hypothetical family whose problems and experience are reflected in the above figures can reasonably afford to pay for his new car. Any amount over that figure is a luxury. If his resources do not allow him any luxuries of this kind, and if he has in mind a make of car which cannot be purchased now at the final figure which this computation works out, he should turn frankly and without apology to the dealers in used cars."

Dr. Ogilby devotes a chapter to the question of installment buying and warns prospective buyers when they take an automobile for \$25 down to remember that there is a big financial responsibility over and above the purchase price. They must be prepared to face this or they will not make good on their venture, he says.

"The present writer," he says, "is driving today with keen pleasure an automobile built in 1920 which he bought in the second-hand market four years ago for \$350. The satisfaction of knowing that the purchase price is within one's budget is perhaps equal to the less worthy satisfaction of catching the admiring eyes of the neighbors."

DOMINIONS FEEL
NEW EQUALITY,
INSTITUTE TOLDReluctance to Back Lloyd
George in Action Against
Turkey Is RecalledWEST'S IMPORTANCE
IN AMERICA ALSO SEENPresident's Vacation and Premier's
Trip Compared—Coolidge Farm Bill Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 2—An analogy between President Coolidge's vacation in the West and the visit of the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin to Canada was drawn by speakers at the round table on the "post war problems of the British Commonwealth" at the Institute of Politics.

Not only has the feeling of inferiority along with the "effete" East and the "wild and woolly" West broken down in the United States, according to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and Institute chairman, but in the British Commonwealth likewise, the erstwhile sense of superiority of native Englishmen to provincials is fast disappearing.

Significant witnesses of these changes are the precedent-breaking visit of a President to South Dakota and the first trip of a British Prime Minister in office to Canada. In each case the World War had had something to do with the change, it was held.

Effect of the War

"Only after the war, when the men from the Dominions discovered their ability alongside the British Tommy," said Prof. Herbert Heaton of Queens University, Canada, "was the equality achieved upon which it is possible to found the present commonwealth. The war was needed to give a national pride and a national consciousness to the dominions."

This unit went temporarily to places after the war following the Chanak incident when Lloyd George decided to halt the victorious Turkish forces fresh from defeating the Greeks, and appealed to the dominions for assistance. To this the dominions responded. "The dominions," Professor Heaton said, "this appeal came almost out of a clear sky."

"As far as Australia went," he said, "it seemed in the cynical post-war years that England was doing again what she had done in 1914. She seemed to be the 'white man's burden' and other European war with England expecting the dominions to come in again at a whistle. It was felt in Australia, and it was certainly the attitude of Canada and Australia, that it was all a horrible mistake. There was a prospect that England would go to war without her dominions."

Count Carlo Sforza asked if too much had not been made of the Chanak incident. "I was a visitor at Paris at that time," he said, "and my point is that there was no danger of involving the state in war because of the Allies were already at war with Turkey, since peace had not yet been made."

Situation Not Altered

"This does not alter the situation, that at this time telegrams were added round table on 'American agricultural policy' under Henry A. Wallace, editor of an Iowa farm paper, where Charles A. Beard, economist and author of 'Rise of American Civilization' took issue with the newly revealed Administration farm relief bill.

An agricultural and political alliance between the West and South was forecast and endorsed by Dr. Beard. In a supplementary interview Mr. Wallace opposed the Coolidge farm relief measure as incapable of producing the aid for which it was intended.

Farmers Unorganized
"The farmers are unorganized, without great centralized economic power and handicapped in all the arts of planning, executing and defending, realistic and moral," Dr. Beard said. "If this keeps up for another 100 years at the present rate, more than nine-tenths of our people will live in industrial cities and depend on the caprices and fluctuations of foreign trade for their livelihood, while the cultivation of the soil will pass mainly into the hands of colored races."

"The contact of our people with nature will be limited largely to contact with the golf course, the summer boarding house, the cement road and the cowboys picture shows."

In the discussion that followed he added: "The United States needs a new science of nation-planning, supplementing the budding science of regional planning inviting all classes and interests to put away selfish decisions and devote their imaginations and executive powers to organizing and maintaining a fairly balanced system of national economy."

W. W. Cumberland, financial adviser to the Republic of Haiti, declared that the farmers, in political achievement, do not come off very

badly. He took issue with Dr. Beard's plea that American investments should be kept at home.

Defending the Dollar Abroad
"I distinguish between borrowing," retorted Dr. Beard. "I do not think that a man investing in Italian or Santo Domingo bonds is doing that to do good to them. Men invest money with the idea of getting a higher rate of interest. I am in favor of adequate defense. But while we can defend the dollar, we cannot defend every American dollar invested abroad the world."

Prof. Henry B. Spencer of Ohio State University, chairman of the round table on "Dictatorships versus Democracy in Europe," described the conditions which might produce a Mussolini in the United States and ranked long-continued public apathy and indifference to public affairs as first on the list.

However, dictatorships are not necessarily evil or self-seeking, he said, and cited Abraham Lincoln and Fabius as example of "beneficent dictators." He likened a dictator to a receiver in bankruptcy who takes over a concern or a nation which has plenty of assets but which cannot realize on them. "In a democracy dictatorships might result from anything that makes democracy impotent, inside or out, whether civil war, invasion or what not."

Comes Out of Crisis

Dictatorship, he continued, comes only out of a crisis. "If parliamentarian institutions gradually decay to impotence, or if crucially abnormal situations occur such as cannot be dealt with by legal, constituted authority, such as invasion, civil war or unlimited class conflict—in such case the strong man appears—a Fabius, a Cromwell, a Napoleon, a Lincoln."

"Such a savior of the state, has unprecedented tasks, outside the scope of the constitution. He is forced by circumstances to assume unlimited powers, responsible above the law to his conscience alone."

"If, after performing his task of maintaining the existence of the state in a crisis, he lays down the extraordinary powers and enables the constitution to function again normally, he has been the true dictator. If he yields to the temptation to turn his autocracy into a responsible empire, he has become the destroyer of true law and stable order."

Systems of Law Contrasted

Dr. Pierre LePaulle, director of the seminary of American law at the University of Paris, who received the degree of S. J. D. from Harvard in 1925, and is conducting a round table on contrasts between Anglo-Saxon and continental systems of law, explained that one of the chief distinctions between the two systems is on the issue of whether law should be codified, or whether it is better to leave judges free to draft new law.

A code crystallizes the law as it is at a given period, he said, although later periods may bring changes to which it cannot readily adapt itself.

For instance, France has the code of 1804 that was drafted at a time when the industrial development of the nineteenth century had not even begun, and when real property was far more valuable than personal property.

On the other hand, so-called "judge-made law" is voluminous and not easily available for the layman, besides which the development of international relations requires uniformity between the different legal systems. And such uniformity can be reached only through codified law.

GLADIOLUS EXHIBIT

DRAWN MANY ENTRIES

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2 (Special)—The plans for the national gladiolus exhibition to be held Aug. 25 and 26 at the State Armory in this city, have been completed by the local committee in charge of the show. Nathan Van Dine, chairman of the national executive committee of the American Gladiolus Society, was present at a meeting at which committees were appointed on placing tables for exhibits, decorations, distribution of the flowers at the close of the show, and several other details.

Gladioli will be sent from Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New York, the New England states, Canada and elsewhere throughout the country. This is the first time in 12 years that any New England city has had the display and the first time in history that Hartford has been chosen for the scene of the display.

TAX AT WORCESTER

REDUCED 20 CENTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—The board of assessors today fixed the city tax rate for this year at \$29.20 per \$1000, a reduction of 20 cents from the last three years. The total valuation of the city is given as \$338,967,800 and the amount to be raised for taxes is \$10,847,508.12.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital, Cohasset, 8:30. Public reading, "Captains Wives," by Prof. Archibald MacMechan at Harvard University, Emerson Hall, Harvard, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.

Fogg Art Museum—Open daily at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sunday from 11 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Fitting the Boy Into the Right Job," by Dr. John H. Ledyard at Club luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

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ADMINISTRATION FARM BILL HELD UNSATISFACTORY

Senator Capper Tells President McNary-Haugen Effort Will Continue

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 2 (AP)—Calvin Coolidge today ends four years as President of the United States to which he succeeded upon the passing of President Harding.

One year and seven months remain in the four-year term to which Mr. Coolidge was elected President in the Fall of 1924—a little more than a year after he first took office.

In this period it will be decided whether he will or can succeed himself for another elective term of four years which would entitle him to the office of President for a longer period than has been served by any other Chief Executive of the Nation—two regular terms totaling eight years, added to the year and seven months of Mr. Harding's term completed by him.

There has been a strong opinion among those here with the President and among national political leaders who have come here this summer that Mr. Coolidge would not stand in the way of a movement to renominate him at the convention of the Republican Party next June, but a few of his friends have predicted that he will not be a candidate.

It is recalled that in the 1924 convention campaign Mr. Coolidge made no announcement whatever that he was a candidate. He did have a campaign manager and he passively sanctioned the movements in various states to have convention delegates instructed in his favor. William M. Butler, his campaign manager then, and the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

President Coolidge turned from the perplexities of naval disarmament long enough yesterday to hear from Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, that the farmers' urge today for McNary-Haugen relief bill, while an "adequate substitute" remains unannounced.

Equalization Fee Asked

Coming into the Black Hills for a conference at the summer White House, Mr. Capper was the first to bring Mr. Coolidge a message that the farmers still desire the equalization fee provision in that long-controverted measure. While he was convinced that the farmers who favor the McNary-Haugen bill are ready "to listen to reason," he did not think they would give ground so far as the fee was concerned.

Mr. Capper confirmed reports that the Administration's co-operative marketing bill was being remodeled under the direction of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. Similar to Administration proposals in the past, this new bill would set up a federal farm board with power to loan up to \$600,000,000 to co-operatives and farmers.

Although Mr. Capper long has been an exponent of co-operative marketing, he declared this measure would not meet the present need. "It does not go far enough," he said.

Senate Leaders Differ

on Special Session Need

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Discussion of a special session of the new Congress was renewed here with the return to Washington of the Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate.

Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the majority floor manager, declared there was no reason for the President to call Congress together before its regular meeting time in December, but he added that committees should begin work on food control and tax revision problems before that time.

Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, asserted that Congress should be convened in the early autumn to deal first with food relief and second with the deficiency bill which failed in the Senate filibuster which marked the closing session of the last Congress.

The Democratic leader announced that he had prepared a food relief measure for introduction when Congress meets. It proposes an annual appropriation of \$100,000,000 and would extend the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission to the river's tributaries.

The appropriation proposed would

CITY'S AID ASKED ON FARM ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

forts must come some sound solution to the problem of making the economic reward of rural endeavor as great as that of city endeavor.

Progress Is Being Made
"Indeed, progress is being made," the Secretary continued. "We have come a long way since the worst depression of 1921. Essentially related to this improved economic situation is the growing tendency of farmers to handle their business in a co-operative way."

"Included among the people who are moving from the farms are many who could readily remain, who could make a real contribution to rural life, and who would be genuinely happy in a good rural environment. These people are leaving the country partly because we are not emphasizing this enough, and partly because we have not made the American countryside what we ought to make it."

"As I see it, if we are to develop a fuller and richer rural life, if we are to make farm life and the farm home sufficiently attractive to keep the best farmers in the rural communities, we must pay more attention to the technical principles of rural consumption. That is to say, we must assist the rural communities to achieve the highest possible standard of living on their income."

Three Great Issues Seen

Dr. Butterfield, pointing out that the enormous development of industry and commerce have ushered in an entirely new chapter in the relationship between the rural and urban, designated three great issues of the utmost significance in rural affairs, promising to affect the entire civilization of this country.

"First of all," he said, "there is the fundamental economic question, can a body of farmers be re-advanced upon American soil, who are economically efficient and free and who can compete with industry and commerce for capital, for labor, and for income?"

"Secondly, the even more fundamental question is whether or not the quality of people on the land can be kept on a par with an urban civilization that commands such enormous resources for education and the development of social institutions."

"And deeper than all is the question, how character building can be advanced in a world dominated by strenuous activity of an economic sort? This takes on a new significance today because of the problems arising out of an industrial and urban development so rapid and powerful that it seems at times beyond human control."

FRENCH YOUTHS

VISIT AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

sorts and places of learning. When questioned about their impressions of America, they spoke particularly of the greater number of conveniences here, and facilities for the young work, as compared to what there are in France.

The 11 students are George Barlier, Ecole Centrale de Paris; Pierre Fould, Lycée Janson de Sailly; Marc Laisant, Ecole d'Agriculture d'Angers; Michel Cepede, Institut Agronomique National; Ernest Freund, Ecole de Physique et Chimie (Sorbonne); Maurice de Loris, Lycée Carnot; Daniel Groenink, Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris; Robert Thurneysen, Ecole des Sciences Politiques; Andre Royer, Ecole de Commerce de Lyon; Jean Denarnaud, Lycée d'Alger; and Olivier Guilleme, Lycée Louis-le-Grand.

The Franco-American Maritime League, which is acting as host to the students in America, is allied with the French Maritime and Colonial League. The French organization is one for promoting interest in the navy and the colonies of France and the matters pertaining to them. It has about 500,000 members in France, and its president is M. Rondet-Saint, who is accompanying this party of students. M. Magislie, also with the party, is head of the Franco-American organization in New York.

NEWSPAPER MERGER

MADE IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the only morning newspaper in Pittsburgh, through a four-fold consolidation completed yesterday, appeared today at an advanced price of 3 cents, an increase of 1 cent over the price of its predecessors, the Pittsburgh

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Col. Lindbergh Is Welcomed in Cleveland

Is Guest at Ambassador Herrick's Home—On Way to Pittsburgh

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2 (Special)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flew into Cleveland in his airplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, to receive one of the greatest welcomes ever accorded anyone in the city's history. Nearly 100,000 persons were at the airport as he glided onto the field where he was welcomed by Parnely Herrick, son of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, who was at the field when Colonel Lindbergh landed there last May.

William R. Hopkins, city manager, John D. Marshall, Mayor, and Col. Carmy A. Thompson, chairman of the Herrick-Lindbergh committee, were with Mr. Herrick, as the flier alighted from his machine.

Probably 300,000 more people saw and cheered the transatlantic flier in the 15-mile parade across the city which followed the welcoming ceremony at the field. Business was closed for the day and the streets and sidewalks all along the line of the parade were packed with cheering humanity.

Scenes on Arrival

At the airport the crowd, which had been gathering for many hours, burst into a mighty cheer as the silver wings of the Spirit of St. Louis flashed into view. The ambassador salute of 19 guns, fired by an artillery detachment of the Ohio National Guard, boomed out as the plane straightened out and sailed to the Ford hangar, where it was immediately roped off.

The flier was escorted to the speaker's stand, where Colonel Thompson, Mr. Hopkins and Mayor Marshall made short talks, the accomplishments of the visitor.

"You came to us in the Spirit of St. Louis," Mr. Marshall said. "We welcome you in the spirit of Cleveland. Our only regret today is that we cannot have you here for a longer time. We welcome you to Paris, cannot welcome you here."

As Colonel Lindbergh rose to respond, a roar came from the crowd. "I hope to see the time very soon when every city will have an airport," he said. "Cleveland has shown the way with this wonderful airfield. There isn't much I can tell you along that line."

"I am especially glad to be in Cleveland, as the first invitation I received was from Ambassador Herrick, who welcomed me to Paris, cannot welcome you here."

As Colonel Lindbergh rose to respond, a roar came from the crowd. "I hope to see the time very soon when every city will have an airport," he said. "Cleveland has shown the way with this wonderful airfield. There isn't much I can tell you along that line."

The parade of several hundred decorated automobiles which followed was one of the greatest spectacles Cleveland has ever seen.

In the evening Colonel Lindbergh was the guest of the 1000 members of the reception committee at a dinner in Hotel Cleveland. More than 2000 persons crowded Public Square to hear the speeches and program, through loudspeakers. Short talks were made by Mr. Hopkins, Mayor Marshall, Colonel Thompson, and Newton D. Baker, to which Colonel Lindbergh responded briefly.

Following the dinner he was taken to the home of Ambassador Herrick, where he will remain until Wednesday, when he will fly to Pittsburgh. Ambassador Herrick was unable to take part in the reception which was originally intended to be in honor.

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Post and the Gazette-Times. The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, the afternoon newspaper, formed through merger of the Pittsburgh Sun and the Chronicle Telegraph, remained at 3 cents.

William Randolph Hearst and Paul Block entered the Pittsburgh newspaper field through the realignment. Mr. Block becoming owner of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Mr. Hearst acquiring the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. Previously the Gazette Times and the Chronicle Telegraph were issued from a company, of which George S. Oliver was president and the Post and the Sun were issued from another plant by the estate of T. S. Given.

LATE CORN PLANTINGS

SHOWING SLOW GROWTH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Corn's backward and unpromising condition leads the crop situation, the Department of Agriculture has announced in its August review of agricultural conditions.

"While early planted corn is well out in stalks, late plantings have made poor growth," the review declares. "The net result is a very spotted corn prospect, with the possibility that a considerable part of the crop will ear late, on short stalks with frost an added hazard."

HEAD OF COLLAPSED

OIL COMPANY HELD

NEW YORK (AP)—A Swanson, manager of the New York office of the Julian Petroleum Company of California, has been arrested here in connection with the company's collapse and consequent reported loss of \$100,000,000 to investors.

He was held in \$200,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny to await word from Los Angeles, where he was named in recent grand jury indictments.

Registered at the Christian

Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Ida Martha Hepp, Loganport, Ind. Mrs. Sarah M. Brown, New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Pelter, Austin, Tex. Miss Florence Pelter, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. George L. Charles, Austin, Tex. Miss Gladys M. Baker, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Bernice Betts, Sparland, Ill. John P. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Carrie L. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. R. A. Walker, Bloomfield, N. J. Mrs. D. S. Lyndhurst, N. J. Joseph H. Deiser, Lyndhurst, N. J. Mrs. Julia Blake, Darien, Conn. Mrs. E. C. Kinton, Darien, Conn. Mrs. Ruth Anna Orr, Tulsa, Okla. John Kellogg Orr, Tulsa, Okla. N. C. Gertrude, Rhode Island. Mrs. W. T. Giff, Loganport, Ind. Mrs. M. T. Tucker, Santa Ana, Calif. Mrs. M. T. Tucker, Santa Ana, Calif. Mrs. B. L. Baker, Holtville, Calif. Elizabeth Baker, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Charlotte Kinton, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Ann Heigland Mundi, New York City.

Mrs. E. L. Elizabeth Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. E. L. Elizabeth Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. E. L. Elizabeth Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Toltz, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Fannie E. Parker, New Orleans, La. Mrs. Jean A. Gutterman, Berkeley, Calif. Mrs. R. F. Roush, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. C. C. Davis, Washington, D. C. Mrs. E. L. Elizabeth Toltz, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. B. L. Baker, Holtville, Calif. Elizabeth Baker, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Charlotte Kinton, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Ann Heigland Mundi, New York City.

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COAL RATE CUT TO NORTHWEST BY I. C. C. ORDER

Western Kentucky Tariffs
Increased on Ground of
"Undue Advantage"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Following up its recent decision favoring northern bituminous mines in the lake cargo coal rate case, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered rates to the northwest reduced for Indiana and Illinois mines and increased for western Kentucky mines.

All reductions in rates to Chicago will be effective in the combination rates governing the movement of the coal to points farther west and north.

Mines in western Kentucky were declared to have an undue advantage over Illinois and Indiana in coal rates, being attributed to the "maintenance of unreasonably low rates from mines in western Kentucky." The commission ordered an addition of 10 cents per ton to the Kentucky rates to all the consuming territory in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa.

All of the alterations in the rates, the commission added, must be made effective by Oct. 20.

In the opinions attached to the decision, Ernest I. Lewis and Frank McManamy of the Commission dissented on the ground that the increases placed upon western Kentucky were not sufficient. Henry O. Hall and Thomas F. Woodcock objected because any increase was ordered in the Kentucky rates and they denied that the rate adjustment had anything to do with the falling off in business of northern producers.

RATES ON MILK ARE PROTESTED

New England Producers See
Discrimination Against
Near-By Railroads

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—New England and eastern New York producers claim that their territory is discriminated against in freight rates on milk, cream and other dairy products as compared with the region adjacent to New York City and Philadelphia.

The New England Milk Producers' Association, representing 20,000 producers, entered a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, alleging that the members are subjected to various unreasonable and unlawful conditions. The Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, Central Vermont, Canadian Pacific, Central New England, Maine Central, Grand Trunk, St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads are named as defendants.

Designated to Appear
Among those designated to appear in the matter by the Commissioner of Agriculture in the states in which they respectively reside are: Carl O. Fletcher, Shelburne, Vt.; Fred H. Bickford, Bradford, Vt.; W. C. Fuller, Richmond, Vt.; Carl A. Smith, Manchester, N. H.; Weston B. Haskell, Auburn, Me.; Albert C. Bray, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; F. C. Thayer, Woonsocket, R. I.; and R. Allen Sykes, Ellington, Conn., and Wesley H. Bronson, Arlington, Mass. designated by the New England Milk Producers' Association. H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., of Massachusetts, and the Turner Centre System of Maine joined in the complaint.

The railroads named as defendants are accused of having filed with the commission tariffs covering the transportation of dairy products in the territory of the complaints violating the commission's findings by exceeding the New York-Philadelphia scales. The findings authorized "for distances of 100 miles or over, rates equal to those now in effect under the distance scale of rates to New York and Philadelphia originally prescribed by us in the Milk and Cream Rates to New York City and to Philadelphia."

Return of "Empties"
It is complained that the railroads mentioned, without permission or authority of the commission, have tariffs purporting to exempt them from liability for the return of empty containers as specified in the tariffs authorized by the commission. The commission is asked to investigate and order discontinuance of the alleged violations and to require the application of reasonable rates in the future. They also ask reparation for alleged excess charges in the past and ask the elimination of exemption or limitation of the railroad's liability for empty containers.

ILLINOIS JOINS STATES WITH GASOLINE TAXES

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Illinois has finally joined the ranks of the states with gasoline taxes, its 2-cent tax law going into effect today. The last day rush to get gasoline at the old price of 16 cents almost tripled the normal day's sales, the station a record-breaking jam at local filling stations.

ARBITER IS APPOINTED ON COASTAL SHIPPING

NEW YORK (AP)—A new system of rate making has been inaugurated by the United States intercoastal Conference with the announcement

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
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The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham of Canada"—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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that Robert C. Thackara, former vice-president of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, has been installed as chairman of its rate-making committee.

Simultaneously the conference announced that new commodity rates, representing a stabilized tariff for steamship trade between the east and west coasts, had been put into effect. Mr. Thackara has direct authority over all rates established for members of the conference. Requests from commercial interests will be referred to him and he is empowered to hold hearings and make or revise rates.

FILENE TOUR NOT OFFICIAL

Boston Merchant Denies Reports Concerning Recent Trip to Russia

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

VIENNA, Aug. 2—Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, in an interview with the Monitor representative, categorically contradicted the reports in certain American newspapers that his recent visit to Soviet Russia was of an official nature. He went there, he said, in a purely private capacity, and not as an official representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, the convention of which he attended at Stockholm, nor as the representative of any American chamber of commerce.

The statement also that Mr. Filene went to Russia because he was "interested in Bolshevik theories of promoting world peace," were equally unfounded. He wished it to be put on record that no man is more against Bolshevism than he, and his way to world peace is, of course, through better capitalism and mass production.

The Moscow Izvestia of July 5 withdrew his previous statements as to the official nature of Mr. Filene's visit, adding that he came "independently on his own private affairs." On his Russian trip Mr. Filene was accompanied by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale, and during his stay he granted interviews to the press and refused all invitations to public affairs. After having declined the invitations of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce to lecture in an official capacity, he consented to speak as the private guest of the chamber on the subject of "Mass Production and Mass Distribution."

Although Mr. Filene must have formed many judgments on the present state of Russia, he could not be induced to express them at the moment.

PEACE FACTORS IN SEA OUTLETS

(Continued from Page 1)

of hydroelectric energy will be the subject of international agreement. "In these international activities France," he says, "must play a leading part, first because in them is a guarantee of peace and, second, because geographically France is in Western Europe the point of convergence of land and sea routes. In spite of the charges which have lain heavily on France, the country has furnished for eight years a formidable technical effort to render itself worthy of the rôle which nature has allocated."

It will be seen that M. Tardieu, with high ideals, thinks of their practical realization. He declares that the question does not arise whether the world will organize itself internationally. Such organization, willing or unwilling, is inevitable. Therefore it will be wise for countries to see that it is a good organization.

In everything which is being done today in the multiplicity of international congresses there is one object, namely, to organize peace in a positive manner, not to regard it merely as a negation but to prepare it in all domains.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL AID EXCEEDS \$11,000,000

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2 (Special)—The State Department of Education disbursed \$11,246,198 among the public schools of the State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. J. M. McConnell, state commissioner of education, announced at the annual meeting of the State Board of Education. This is an increase of nearly \$1,500,000 over the previous year.

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BYRD ANTARCTIC FLIGHT BACKED BY EDEL FORD

Airman Visits Motor Manufacturer and Looks Over Planes

DETROIT, Aug. 2 (AP)—Edsel Ford will back Commander Richard E. Byrd in his proposed flight to the South Pole, according to the Detroit Free Press in a copyrighted story.

Commander Byrd surprised Henry and Edsel Ford with a visit yesterday. After an all-day conference, including a visit to the Ford factories and a luncheon, Edsel Ford announced that his interest in the flight was as enthusiastic as when Commander Byrd successfully completed his flight over the North Pole.

Aided Northern Flight
It was understood that Edsel Ford furnished a large part of the money which made the northern flight possible. Commander Byrd naming him as one of the "Edsel Ford" children.

"It is not for any personal interest that I am helping Byrd," Mr. Ford said, "although I do like to live the adventures he has when we can get together and talk them over. It is principally because he is doing a service to aviation."

Edsel Ford paid high tribute to the man who has crossed the polar regions and the Atlantic Ocean by airplane.

Relates Ocean Experiences
"Byrd is a great fellow," he said. "He is a gentleman and altogether likable. I enjoy being behind him in such enterprises. As to the equipment he will use, we are not yet certain. Of course, the Ford planes are at his service, and he inspected both the three-motored plane and the single-motored five or six-passenger plane which is to be tested soon."

Byrd and the Fords sat at the luncheon at Henry Ford's home for an hour while Byrd told in detail his experiences in his Atlantic flight.

OPEN CLEAVAGE IN PARIS PARLEY

Extremist Views of British
Delegate Cause Rift in
Trade Union Congress

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 2—The opening address of A. A. Purcell at the Trade Union International Conference surprised both the British and Continental delegations. It was in effect, an unqualified declaration that all difficulties in the way of unity with the Russian unions should be swept away as insignificant by comparison with the need of building up a complete world international, including the newly industrialized eastern races, so that the Russian, Mexican and Chinese revolutions might be safeguarded and extended.

Mr. Purcell entirely ignored the strong feelings created on the Continent by Communist propaganda and also the present impasse in the relations between the British General Council and the Russian leaders owing to the persistent efforts of the latter to impose the Communist policy on the British trade union movement. He argued that the old idea of the highly organized western European countries leading the way to Socialism must be abandoned in favor of the belief that the mass unrest of the Eastern native populations, stimulated by ideas derived from the Russian revolution, would create a general uprising against international capitalism and so lead the way to world revolution.

The alternative to this, he predicted, would be the stabilization of capitalism in the new industrial countries with unlimited cheap labor and the consequent decay of the European industrial countries by

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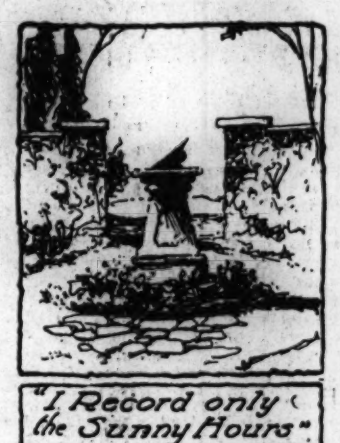
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reason of the fierce competition. Therefore the only way for Western workers to safeguard and improve their standard of life was to aid the Eastern revolutionary movements.

This view appeared to the majority of the delegates as almost undiluted Communist theory and the week's discussion will no doubt show a wide cleavage of opinion between the conference and its chairman, Leon Jouhaux of France, who protested against Mr. Purcell's ideas. The German delegation expressed strong opposition. The British delegation claimed responsibility for Mr. Purcell's views.



The Scout
(From Calgary Herald)
Calgary, Alta.
Special Correspondence

MUCH damage was prevented during the fury of the first burst of the heavy hail and rain storm on Sunday evening by Harry Dickson, a 13-year-old Boy Scout, who took up a position on the Macleod Trail at the bottom of Thirty-Eighth Avenue, signalled on-rushing automobiles to safety and prevented them from crashing into a huge cave-in filled with water in the middle of the road.

This cave-in, which was about six feet wide and 13 feet long, and which was deep enough to nearly submerge an auto, occurred at a spot where workmen had been putting in a culvert the day before. The cave-in happened suddenly and was filled with water almost immediately, but to the drivers of the autos it appeared to be nothing more than an ordinary middle of water.

Eager to reach the city and their homes, motorists sped northward over the Macleod road and the boy, realizing the situation, took his stand at the danger spot, refusing to move despite the honking of the horns. Halting to find out the trouble, many drivers who would have stopped to give the little rain-soaked boy a ride home, were deterred around the hole. He remained at his post. The night he remained at his post.

Harry is a member of the fifth troop, Boy Scouts.

Many sources: Although the main source of the heavy rain, which, some rhinoceros horns and hippopotamus teeth find their way into the ivory market.

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FIRM DRY STAND IS TERMED DUTY OF MR. COOLIDGE

Vigorous Executive Policy
Urged as Need for Better Enforcement

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Clive leaders here, in statements with reference to prohibition enforcement, held the position that a lightening up of efforts all along the line is a necessity and that a more definite stand on the part of President Coolidge would be helpful.

Pointing out that economic and other conditions were "infinitely better" under prohibition than before, Louis R. Ash, civic worker and formerly city manager of Wichita, Kan., added that enforcement itself could be greatly improved. Explaining that he was a supporter of President Coolidge, Mr. Ash said: "I believe the President should take a more definite stand on the question. I think he should leave no doubt whatever as to his position. That condition should be changed. I hold, too, that the man who convives with the bootlegger in breaking the law is lower than the bootlegger himself."

Henry M. Beardsley (R.), formerly Mayor of Kansas City, held that vigorous enforcement was necessary to success of prohibition. He emphasized also the value of education as an aid to enforcement.

"Popular education was a big factor in bringing prohibition," Mr. Beardsley said. "But now a new generation is growing up and educational efforts on this question have been relaxed. The opponents of prohibition are busy with their propaganda and those who favor the reform must combat their efforts with a wide campaign of education."

"I think it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and the law, to stand definitely for prohibition enforcement," said Judge Henry L. McCune (R.), member of the City Council.

"There is some defect in enforcement, somewhere," Judge McCune said. "There must be enforcement by the federal authorities, first of all. I do not believe that either the local police or the federal officers are trying to enforce the law. We are promised a better situation, and the reorganization of the prohibition bureau ought to help."

CONSTANTINOPLE GOAL OF NON-STOP FLIGHT

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—With completion of preliminary tests of the monoplane Old Glory for projected non-stop flight to Rome, plans have been disclosed for another non-stop flight with Constantinople as its objective.

Capt. Rene Fonck will attempt the 5100-mile hop to Constantinople instead of the 3600-mile flight to Paris. Captain Fonck, with Lieut. L. W. Curtin, U. S. N., plans to start from Roosevelt Field within a few weeks in a Sikorsky plane that is nearing completion at College Point, N. Y.

Indications were that the plane in which Lloyd W. Bertaud and J. D. Hill hope to fly to Rome would be ready by next week.

Coolidge Stand Declared Unsatisfactory to Drys

CLINTON, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Neither Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York; James A.

Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri; nor Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, would be considered a satisfactory presidential candidate by the prohibition forces of the United States, according to Herman P. Paris of Clinton, standard bearer of the Prohibition Party in 1924.

"So far," said Mr. Paris in a statement here, "the Democrats have put forward no one as a candidate who has any dry proclivities, except Mr. McAdoo and possibly Governor Donahoe of Ohio."

No candidate who failed to assume a definite position for prohibition and law enforcement would have a chance of election next year, Mr. Paris believes. He added:

"If both the dominant parties put up unsatisfactory candidates and remain silent on the one question before the people, prohibition, the Prohibition Party may draft Mr. McAdoo; and if so, we can go forward to victory. That is my personal opinion. Both the wets and the drys are demanding to know where their parties stand on this question. There must be a showdown in 1928."

Mr. Paris expressed dissatisfaction with the present attitude of President Coolidge on law enforcement in the diplomatic conflict. The Duce made an important pronouncement, affirming that "when the four great western powers have identical points of view on one determined question nothing can threaten the peace of Europe."

ROYAL EISTEDDFOD OPENS AT HOLYHEAD

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 2—The Royal National Eisteddfod opened yesterday at Holyhead, and will continue throughout the week. A number of distinguished persons will take the chair at the various meetings, including J. H. Thomas, Winston Churchill, and, of course, the "Welsh Wizard," Mr. Lloyd George. The bard will be crowned "according to the rites of the bard of the isles of the Briton. He will be proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet." On Thursday he will be chaired, to the accompaniment of a similar ceremony.

Although music is naturally given first place at the meetings there are also competitions in drama, both in writing and performance, Welsh literature, painting, sculpture and agriculture.

Turning to the home situation, the Premier declared that the charges made in a certain section of the press against Italy were absurd and so misleading that it was unnecessary to issue a formal denial. "The Fascist Government never thought of interfering in the internal affairs of the Austrian Republic, and the Italian Minister in Vienna never took 'steps' of any kind. Troops were never concentrated on the Austrian frontiers."

True, added the Duce, the Vienna revolt brought up anew the question of the existence of Austria as an independent state, as well as the possibility of a "Danubian confederation," or union with Germany. Neither of these solutions of Austrian difficulties were comparable with the peace treaties, and Italy "has not changed her viewpoint on these problems."

Signor Mussolini, too, referred in a few words to the disarmament conference, saying simply that it is proceeding "with various alternatives." In conclusion, the Duce announced that the Cabinet's visit with the King of Egypt was destined to strengthen the many spiritual and commercial links which unite together Italy and Egypt.

Italian Cabinet in Session Over Economic Situation

Mussolini Reviews Developments in Foreign
and Domestic Affairs Since Last June

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
ROME, Aug. 2—Although it had been announced that the cabinet would not hold a sitting during the summer months the economic situation made it necessary for the cabinet to go into session again. The meeting was opened by a review made by Benito Mussolini on the developments in foreign policy and home affairs since last June.

The dispute between Yugoslavia and Albania, Signor Mussolini stated, had been settled satisfactorily, Italy applying a "pacifying" influence in the diplomatic conflict.

Count Volpi announced the Government's plan for a reduction of taxation involving a total reduction of 1,135,000,000 lire, being divided as follows: 550,000,000 lire deducted from duties, 385,000,000 lire from taxes, 200,000,000 lire from tariffs. This heavy loss of receipts would be compensated by a severe revision of all ministerial estimates, so that the present surplus in the budget would be maintained in successive years.

The Cabinet further approved a decree instituting a sinking fund department for the public debt, to which the sum of 2,000,000,000 lire derived from previous budget surpluses has been allocated.

DRYS TO CONSIDER REFERENDUM CALL

Anti-Saloon League to Meet in
Indiana Aug. 15

WESTERVILLE, O., Aug. 2 (AP)—National officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America will discuss the question of a national referendum on prohibition and whether they should ask the major political parties to endorse prohibition at a conference at Winona Lake, Ind., Aug. 15 and 16, according to an announcement at the league's national headquarters here.

Prominent candidates for the presidency in the 1928 campaign also will be discussed at the conference, which will take place just prior to the conference of the World League Against Alcoholism. The league will consider asking a national referendum on prohibition and in this connection officials made the following statement:

"The attitude of the Anti-Saloon League has been that a national referendum on prohibition would be a waste of time and money inasmuch as it would not be binding on the law makers. The wets have declared repeatedly that a national referendum would show public sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of repeal of national prohibition. Despite the fact such a national referendum would have no direct official bearing, some drys contend that it would show a big sentiment in favor of prohibition and would end for all time the contention of the wets."

OSAGE CLAIM UPHELD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The District of Columbia Supreme Court has upheld the District of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in his ruling that the Tulsa Osage Oil Company of Tulsa, Okla., owed the Osage Indian tribe \$22,325 in royalties on a lease of more than 100,000 acres of gas land in Osage County, Oklahoma.

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AN INTERVIEW ON OIL HEAT
WITH A. R. GLANCY, PRESIDENT OF
THE OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO.

By Carl Edgington Widney

Talking

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LOTT DEFEATS THALHEIMER

Feibleman Springs Surprise by Defeating W. F. Johnson at Seabright

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 2 (Special).—To George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, went the credit of winning the first complete victory in the men's singles for the historic Seabright Bowl on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club this morning. He completed his unfinished battle with Louis J. Thalheimer Jr., of Texas, in short order, 6-2, 6-2.

Then Manuel Alonzo, the brilliant Spanish player took three games in a row to eliminate the Williams college star, Clifford B. Marsh Jr., of Buffalo, who has a victory over Lott, to his credit. The complete score of Alonzo's win was 6-2, 6-2.

The initial surprise of the tournament came in shortly afterward. Edward W. Feibleman, former star at Harvard University, who has been gradually recovering his old form during the past two years, and ranked twenty-third last year, completed his victory over the celebrated chop-stroke star of Philadelphia, Wallace F. Johnson, runner-up for the United States championship to William T. Tilton 2d in 1921.

This match had been started before the rain, yesterday, and Feibleman had taken the first set. Johnson showed better at the start of play today and captured the second set with fair ease; but Feibleman, once seeing the net tactics that had proved their value yesterday, dashed through the third set to victory with ease winning by a score of 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Another surprise was announced in the women's singles this morning when the defeat of Miss Penelope W. Anderson, of Richmond, was recorded. The local players also decided to stay out of the play today making several additional defaults.

Herbert Bowman, the former javelin star of the New York A. C., who has been a consistent tournament winner all season, taking permanent possession of his title, three trophies in as many championships, caused some surprise by taking the first set of his match against R. Norris Williams 2d, but Williams came right back with vigor and took the second at 6-4. His old time skill at scraping the edges of the court with speedy shots off both fore and back hands won the third and deciding set, 6-3.

Cranston W. Holman was still below form but his opponent, E. H. Mann of Philadelphia, was not equal to him, and the Californian won by a score of 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Susan B. Bousman, the visitor from Holland, made her first appearance in competition this morning, when, with Mrs. F. I. Mallory as her partner in doubles, she defeated Miss Molly B. Thayer and Miss Margaret A. Morrill 6-2, 6-1.

Only two matches were completed yesterday before a shower turned the courts into a quagmire and forced the matches in progress to suspend play until this morning.

Miss Helen Jacobs was the first to complete her match, defeating Miss Molly D. Thayer of Philadelphia, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2. Then Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, a former champion, defeated a local girl, Miss Evelyn Fahnstok, without the loss of a game. But the balance of the matches were again in progress when the rain came and drove players and spectators alike to shelter.

Arnold W. Jones of Providence was leading Percy L. Kynaston, 6-2, and Fredric Murch of Bethlehem had 3-1 over Hugh G. M. Kelleher. Later Kynaston announced that he would be unable to continue, and defaulted the match to Jones.

Tilden Expected
William T. Tilden 2d, who has been in Chicago the past week, is expected this afternoon to return to Seabright, where he is expected to compete in the singles as well as in the doubles with R. Norris Williams 2d. He is therefore likely that this pairing is done in anticipation of the selection of the former Bostonian as a member of the doubles team to defend the Davis Cup. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—FIRST ROUND
Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Molly D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, Southboro, Mass., defeated Miss Evelyn Fahnstok, Seabright, 6-0.

Mrs. Howard Davis, Seabright, won from Miss Helen A. Willis, Berkeley, Calif., by default.

Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, won from Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., by default.

Mrs. Franklin J. Mallory, New York, won from Miss E. Morrill, Boston, by default.

Mrs. K. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

FITZBURGH DEFEATS ARMOUR
Fitzburg, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special).—John C. Farrell, metropolitan, Massachusetts, eastern, and Pennsylvania, open 200 champion, Saturday defeated T. D. Armour, United States champion, by two sets and a tie-breaker, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Farrell was in command when the Oak Hill Country Club played the match. He was in command when the match was played in the morning and he won the first set 6-3. He won the second set 6-4. He won the third set 6-3. He won the fourth set 6-3. He won the fifth set 6-3. He won the sixth set 6-3. He won the seventh set 6-3. He won the eighth set 6-3. He won the ninth set 6-3. He won the tenth set 6-3. He won the eleventh set 6-3. He won the twelfth set 6-3. He won the thirteenth set 6-3. He won the fourteenth set 6-3. He won the fifteenth set 6-3. He won the sixteenth set 6-3. He won the seventeenth set 6-3. He won the eighteenth set 6-3. He won the nineteenth set 6-3. He won the twentieth set 6-3. He won the twenty-first set 6-3. He won the twenty-second set 6-3. He won the twenty-third set 6-3. He won the twenty-fourth set 6-3. He won the twenty-fifth set 6-3. He won the twenty-sixth set 6-3. He won the twenty-seventh set 6-3. He won the twenty-eighth set 6-3. 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RADIO

Choice of Right Furniture Is Necessary to Radio

Attractive Cabinet in Proper Location Encourages Use of Instrument—Novel Variations Discussed

By DON C. WALLACE

A desire for radio furniture to help decorate the home has led to handsome and new innovations. Great care is now being used in the choice of suitable furniture, for now that the radio is taken as a matter of course, suitable surroundings are all the more necessary.

The use of colored lacquered radio furniture has been suggested. This type of furniture has been quite popular in all its different shades of bright reds, greens, yellows and other colors. Little touches of color in the occasional type of furniture such as end tables, give the gay pleasant air often desired in the living room or music room of today.

Radio furniture of this same sort would be pleasant and decorative asset and would harmonize with the rest of the furniture. The question then is, "Should the radio set be of this same colored finish as well?" We feel that inasmuch as the lacquered path of mahogany and walnut finishes is being deviated from, no end of decorative sets will continue to show up.

Kitchen Set Finish

For instance, the set in the kitchen might be made to match the breakfast nook, with its bright colors, and novel design. Such a finish certainly could not interfere with the working of the set, and the enjoyment of the housewife who likes pretty things would be greatly enhanced. The utility of the set would not diminish, rather it would increase. She would like to use it more, where she could jot down notes on cooking, on special dinners and on the entertainment of guests.

Music for the children and for the mother is almost always available in the kitchen. The mother knows how we like to use and enjoy beautiful things. Think of the pleasure derived from driving a well-kept, handsome car, as compared to one whose finish has started to pass away. In other words, the beautiful radio set will be used more than the one which is merely assembled.

Separate Speaker Stands

Along with the idea for more attractive radio furniture, it is fast becoming the proper thing to use a separate little stand for the loudspeaker. The speaker can then be placed at ear height rather than on top of the set, so that the sound does not come from an abnormal height.

The tones of the speaker will possibly be sweeter, for the microphone listening change in tube capacities, due to the speaker being on the set or on the same table will be eliminated. The stand takes away the tendency to shake the set, consequently the low notes in particular will be reproduced better, the speaker can be tuned up a little louder without distortion, and if an extension cord is used the speaker can be moved around the room, or even to other rooms in the house.

As a matter of fact the sweetest possible reproduction is obtained when approximation to natural conditions is considered in the setting of the radio. By carrying this out, with a good set, and a good loudspeaker, we can place the speaker in a separate room, even 20 or 30 feet away from those listening to the radio. In so doing, the set will have to be tuned up louder, if the speaker is good, then the most can be obtained from the music, for it will fill the room, and yet not be too loud or close.

Take, for example, a soprano solo. Hardly anyone would like to be in the front row, six feet from the singer, and yet that is the very thing many people do when tuning in their radio set. They do not get modern enough speakers, or sets, nor have sufficient reserve energy stored up in their set to enable the satisfactory reproduction to be had at a reasonable distance. Being some distance away from the proper type of speaker will give the radio just that much more quality and beauty of reproduction. The speaker stand will contribute its share toward making this possible.

Individual Tuning Bench

When tuning the set the use of a chair, a little bench, or some other piece of furniture to match the radio furniture is likewise coming into prominence. A piano, for instance, has a piano bench, or at best a stool to match the piano. How many people think of their radio in this manner? Without a doubt they should, and should take just as much care in matching the surroundings to the general utility of the radio set, both as to enhancing the appearance, and increasing the use the set will receive. When everything is made good looking as well as useful the set will be used more. This covers the same reasoning

brought out in an earlier portion of this article.

One very pretty set noticed by the writer in the home of a radio fan was placed on a Chinese scarf on an Oriental-looking table. The speaker was quaint in appearance, and the batteries all in the basement, connected to the set by means of a slender multi-wire cable which was visible to the casual observing eye. The antique foreign appearance of the entire setting fitted in closely with the surroundings, and in addition enhanced the appearance of the radio set with its delicate and various minor controls. It certainly made a nice looking layout.

Phonograph Combination

The use of a phonograph, with a separate compartment for the radio set is rapidly becoming popular. As yet they are still costly as compared to the separate radio set, but nevertheless price has never proven a barrier to those who want the best. So often the radio set is just "stuck" somewhere, and its appearance indicates that it has proven a "white elephant" on the hands of the person attempting to fit it in with its surroundings. This is largely because of the wrong choice of radio furniture or lack of furniture.

Battery compartments are generally included in this new kind of furniture, possibly a drawer for spare tubes, or the call-book or pencils. These are being built nowadays so that with even the above features there is still knee room under the table. Duo has proven a very durable finish for furniture of this type, and is used extensively. The whole thought is to arrange the receiver so that the house, the furniture and the radio set, all blend into one harmonious arrangement.

It might be well to mention the advances made in furniture design where furniture companies are building whole sets of furniture, including with the set a radio console or radio table. This is being done, and the whole sets are being displayed together, whether the set is a living room set, a sun room set, or a bedroom set. The idea is even carried into designs of wicker furniture—rather a departure from the standard set of today.

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Radio Program Notes

WHEN the radio audience listens to George Hall's Arcadians in their programs from WJZ, Wednesdays, at 7 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, they are hearing probably the only electrically tuned dance orchestra.

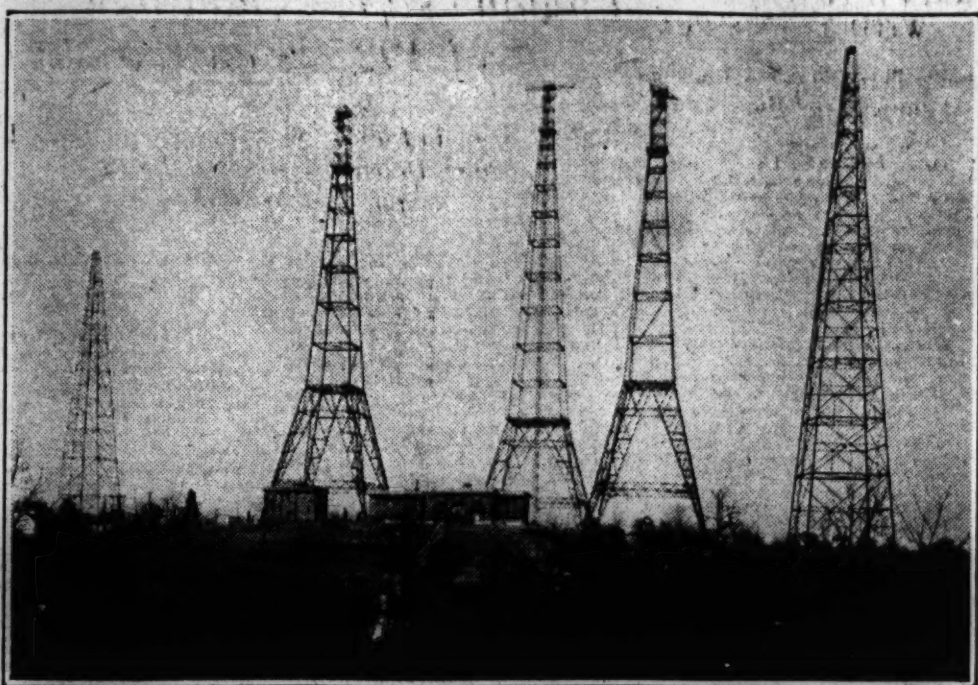
As practically everyone knows, a dance orchestra tunes on the A note of the piano, which vibrates at approximately 440 cycles per second. Very seldom is the oscillation exactly 440, but if the variation is too slight, sharp or flat, the base may be. Large philharmonic or symphony orchestras, in which the piano is not used or at least does not play the prominent part that it does in the dance orchestras, tune on the A note of the oboe.

George Hall desires to have the pitch of his orchestra absolutely accurate, and to this end does not rely upon the human ear alone. He has had constructed for use in tuning his orchestra, a vacuum tube oscillator, which emits a sound pitched accurately at 440 cycles. A special tuning fork, tested by the Bureau of Standards, is used to check on the oscillations of the vacuum tube oscillator. Nothing is left undone to make the pitch correct. When the orchestra is ready to tune, the vacuum tube oscillator is turned on, and immediately the tuning fork begins to vibrate in unison with the sound waves emanating from the loudspeaker. Should, by chance, the tuning fork fail to vibrate, it indicates that the vacuum tube oscillator is out of adjustment and is not oscillating at 440 cycles, in which case the adjustment is made and as soon as the tuning fork starts vibrating, the orchestra tunes. With this it is almost impossible to be wrong.

Tidings of the approach of vessels bound for trading posts in the Far North will be broadcast for the next 10 days from WJZ-WBZ, the Westinghouse Station, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The announcements will be made for the benefit of listeners at the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, the Revillon Freres and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The arctic-bound ships are the Bayreuth and the Mascopie of the Hudson Bay Company and the Boethic of the Canadian arctic expedition. The first port of call of the latter is Godhaven, Greenland.

An hour of vacation items makes up the program from KGO Wednesday night, Aug. 3, 8 to 9 o'clock. Road information, California State

This American Station Reaches Paris



Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WJZ, Boston, Mass. (1150)
6:30 Jack Brown's orchestra.
7 Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Weekly sports review.
8 Program by the Mont Vernon Country Club entertainers.
8:30 Vocal program.
9 Organ recital by Lloyd G. Del Castello.
10 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.
11 Concert time.
WBZ and WJZ, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)
6:10 p. m.—Marketa and baseball.
6:15 "Ben's" Dolan's orchestra.
7 Baseball; musical program.
7:30 Hotel Statler ensemble.
8 WJZ, George Olsen's Stromberg-Carlson orchestra.
9 WJZ, The Constantinople.
10 Arcadia Ladies' Quartet.
10:30 Baseball; weather.
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Live-stock and meat report.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
WJZ, Boston, Mass. (850)
4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.
4:30 News.
5 "The Day in Finance."
5:30 Live-stock and meat report.
6:30 Baseball; dinner dance.
6:50 Correct time; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
7:30 Baseball; weather; continuation of dance program.
8 New England Investors.
8:30 One-act play, WJZ Players.
9 Varied program.
10 News.
10:30 a. m.—WJZ Women's Club, the Rev. Luther B. Moore; Alton E. Briggs, "Talk to Homemakers."
11 Shagbush, Ives, and his orchestra; soprano; Herbert Liveridge, baritone; E. L. Dunham, accompanist.
11:30 News.
12:30 p. m.—Time signals and weather; incidental music.
1:20 Today's baseball game; news; Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
2 News.
3:10 From Fenway Park, Boston via WJZ, reported by Fred Hoey.
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Gussie Gasman, violin; Lillian piano.
5:25 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WJZ, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:30 Highway bulletin.
7:35 "Jack and Bill."
7:40 "Jack and Bill" and his orchestra.
8:30 WJZ, "The Four Bards."
9 WJZ, "Correct time; Eveready hour."
10 Episode in the Adventures of Vivian.
10:30 "Ed" Andrews and his orchestra.
11:30 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.
Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WJZ, "The Roaring Lion."
8:15 B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 The Friendly Maids.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
11:30 Time signals and news.
12:30 News.
13 Dr. Fred Gowling, "old-time fiddler."
13:15 Bertha H. Ellis, readings.
13:30 News.
WBZ, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)
6 p. m.—"Setting the Stage for Crop Reports."
12 Address, Dr. Henry Hallam Saunders; Scripture reading; music.
9 Strand Theater.
10:30 From WJZ.
11:30 From WJZ.
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WJZ.

WJZ, Providence, R. I. (620)

8:15 p. m.—Baseball; Doris Skipp, soprano.
8:30 Talk.
8:35 Edward Keenan, tenor.
9 From WJZ.
WJZ, Hartford, Conn. (630)
8:30 p. m.—Sea Gun dinner group.
9 News; baseball; continuation of concert.
9:15 WJZ, Woodford, baritone.
9:30 Commercial Trust Amateurs.
8:50 From WJZ.
9 "Harmony Melody."
9:30 Cluo Worthing orchestra.
10 News.
WJZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (900)
6:30 p. m.—Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.
7:45 Natural science news of the week.
8 to 11:30 From WJZ.
11:30 News.
WJZ, Syracuse, N. Y. (1030)
7:30 p. m.—Correct time; Hoyt Syracuse dinner music.
8:25 Stocks; incidental Clark music program.
9:10 "Law, Avery, reader."
9:30 Musical program.
9:35 Alice Sullivan, pianist.
10 Meryl Keiser's request program.
10:30 From WJZ.
7:30 p. m.—Talk on finance by Charles D. Jarvis.
7:45 The idyllicans.
8:30 From WJZ.
9 Letter Brothers Steinway period.
10 From WJZ.
11 Program by the Associated Merchants of America.
WJZ, Schenectady, N. Y. (750)
7:25 p. m.—Baseball; outdoor talk by "Bud" Landon.
7:45 Instrumental music.
8:30 Beech-Nut program.
9 From WJZ.
10 Leo Kilwen, violinist; "Kitty" Meinhold, pianist.
10:30 News.
WBZ, New York City (920)
7:30 p. m.—Atlantic Ladies' trio.
8:15 "Lullaby and Lullaby."
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BILL WOULD LET COUNTIES HELP BUILD AIRPORTS

M. A. O'Brien Jr., Asks Law Authorizing \$10,000 Payment Annually

A move to help finance aviation fields in Massachusetts, in keeping with the general plan outlined yesterday at the Special Aviation Commission hearing, was made today when Peter J. Fitzgerald, State Representative, filed for M. A. O'Brien Jr., a petition with the clerk of the House which would grant county commissioners in counties of a population of 50,000 or more the authority to spend \$10,000 a year for construction and maintenance of an aviation field or fields.

The consensus of those appearing before the Special Aviation Commission at the State House yesterday afternoon was that every municipality should have an airport, which would be preferably a municipal-owned property, but under the general supervision of the Commonwealth. At the close of the hearing the commission suspended further public meetings until September.

Among the constructive suggestions made at the hearing were recommendations that the state should work out a plan for the construction of airports such as now holds for the construction of roads, that municipalities should be allowed to appropriate public funds for the building of airports, that the municipalities should maintain the airports while the state maintained the airways, that a blanket enabling act should be passed by the legislature authorizing municipal airports outside their own corporate limits, and that a permanent commission be created by the state for the control of aviation within the Commonwealth.

Adrian P. Cote, representing the Mayor of Brockton, suggested that the commission give heed to the smaller classes of airports, and asserted his belief that Class B and C and even D flying fields would play a greater part in the progress of commercial flying in the near future than would the class A field. He stated that the last type was too expensive for a small town.

Springfield Plan
Frederick J. Hillman, representing the Citizens' Airport Committee of Springfield, said that the project of a municipal airport in that city had been more enthusiastically received than that of other municipalities in the state. His committee, he said, had options on two fields near the city and that he would come before

the Legislature when it convened and procure an enabling act in order that the project might proceed.

Framingham had the largest delegation of any of the towns or cities represented. They told of having an emergency field located in the heart of the town which, with financial aid, could be made into an excellent field. Framingham being only 20 miles from Boston, one of the delegations pointed out, its field would prove invaluable as an emergency landing field. Another advantage was its location outside of the Boston fog belt, it was explained.

Sen. Charles H. Hartsborn of Gardner said his city is going to have a port. It is the highest point between Boston and North Adams, he said, and the direct route of the proposed Boston-Schenectady line. He believed in state assistance where the field might be of military value.

Conrad Hemond of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce said his city had no site within its boundaries, but that Westfield had invited the city to join in developing Barnes Field at Camp Bartlett, only five miles from the city. In this case the land has been given without charge by its owner and the field is being developed by private subscription. He favored rebate of taxes until it is on its feet, as it is to operate on a non-profit basis. He urged the establishment of a permanent state commission of an advisory and promotional nature as the first step by the State.

Colonel Greene's Airport

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford said that, through the kindness of Col. E. H. R. Greene, New Bedford is cared for with an excellent airport. He objected to the state underwriting any financing of municipal fields. He believed each city should own its port, with the right to go outside its own boundaries.

Walter C. Wilson of Lowell said inland airports are of great importance owing to freedom from fog. Lowell soon is to have a port, he said, through the efforts of a public spirited citizen. He believed tax abatements should be made to private enterprises where the field is officially designated as the municipal landing field. He favored a state commissioner on aviation, "with a man like Frank Goodwin at the helm."

Harold T. Dennison, for the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, said he is personally building a landing field in that city which the city will call the Quincy airport. He believed in such cases, instead of the city, a permanent commission be created by the state for the control of aviation within the Commonwealth.

The towns and cities represented before the commission included: Gloucester, Gardner, Westfield, Holyoke, Attleboro, Springfield, North Adams, Marlborough, Quincy, Lowell, Framingham, Lynn, New Bedford, Framingham, Fitch, Haverhill, Dudley, Salem, Waltham, Worcester, Beverly and Taunton.

Blue Hills Provide Bit of Wild and Rugged Beauty at One's Door

Winding Roads Circling Rocky Eminences, and Shaded Paths Leading to Hidden Lakes Make It Delightful Spot for Outings

A casual study of a map of Boston, particularly of that portion of it indicated in green to show public parks, may suggest that the Metropolitan District is thoroughly hemmed in by pleasure resorts. Starting to the south with the Jamaica Pond Parkway, Franklin Park, Arnold Arboretum, Stone Hill, and the Reservation and the Blue Hills Reservation, with their many approaches, one finds a network of parks and parkways.

It is unusual in any large city, in the matter of half an hour's drive, to penetrate such a wilderness as the Blue Hills. A climb on foot to the top of these heights well repays the effort, and those who will not expend the effort for the climb can still enjoy delightful wooded drives for miles through the Blue Hills.

Most of the roads in the reservation are good. Approaches from Mattapan by Blue Hill Avenue or by the direct Brush Hill Road forking to the right from Blue Hill Avenue just after you pass across the bridge in Mattapan Square, or by the Randolph Avenue route from Milton Lower Mills, are all three in good condition.

Circling Great Blue Hill
Coming out the new road, to Great Blue Hill, with its picnic ground and the beginning of the path up the hill, a popular drive is to take Blue Hill Street, or Hillside Street as it is named on some of the maps, to the left around Great Blue Hill. This street penetrates a beautiful country, and offers some interesting round trips. So narrow and crooked is it, that the division of highways of the State Public Works Department has commenced this summer a rebuilding of the road for about three-quarters of a mile from the Blue Hill Avenue end.

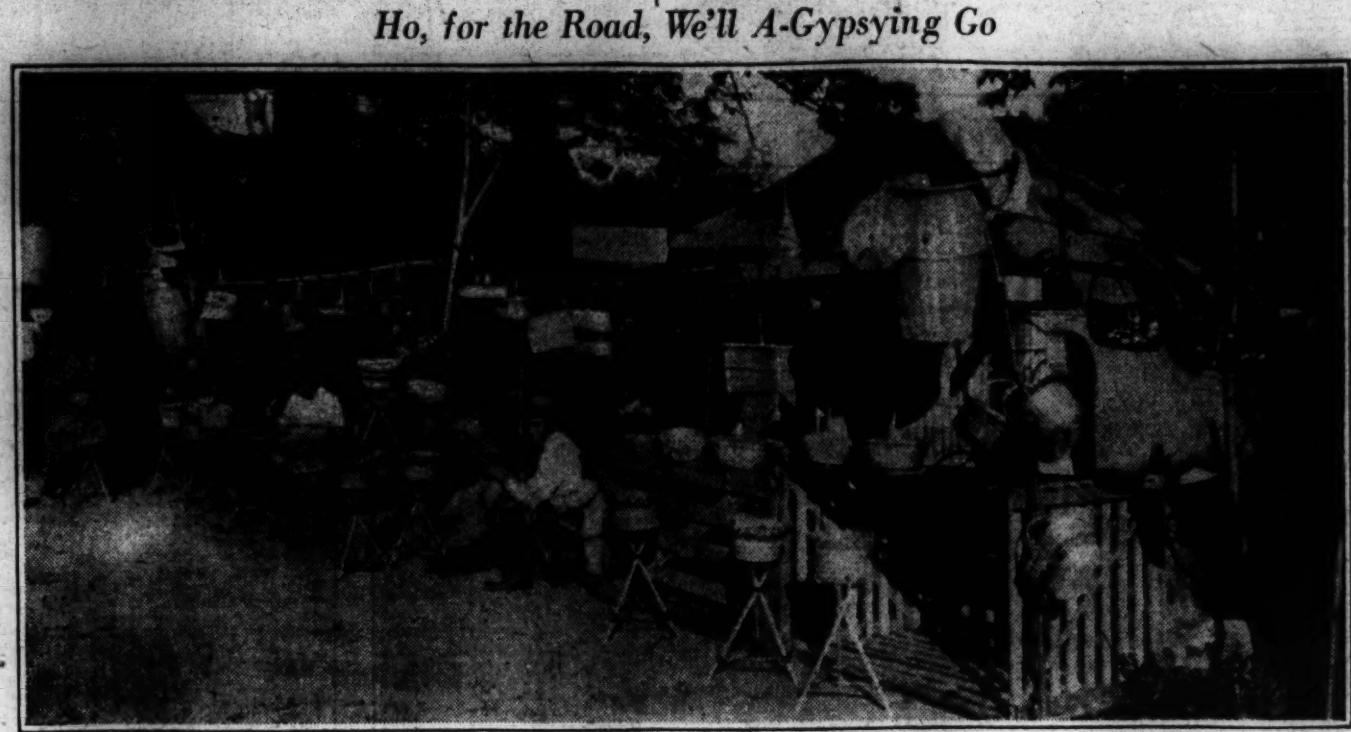
Already telegraph poles have been set in the middle of the old road to mark the line of the new road. These poles are set almost in a straight line. Indication that the new road will be as nearly straight as possible, starting off at the old bad corners. The road will be about 45 feet in width, constructed with a bituminous macadam surface. Evidently it will take several months before this road is completed, but at the same time traffic is continued through the road, although it is rough.

Continuing through this street into the old street beyond, we come to Hoosickwhissick Pond, a beautiful sheet of water lying a short walk from the road and entirely surrounded by woods. Here there is ample opportunity for picnics. A large yard for automobiles is provided and motorists can leave their cars there with safety, visiting the pond on foot.

Continuing beyond the pond, the road forks, the left branch going around the Blue Hills, and coming out again eventually on Blue Hill Avenue, a pretty drive through a wooded valley.

By the right fork the road rises steadily, coming up on the side of the hill, from which an extended view to the left over the Blue Hills is afforded. Coming around a sharp turn to the right, down on the left is a small pond set deep in the woods.

Still farther on, coming out of the woods, one reaches Randolph Avenue. Directly beyond is another parkway which goes through the continuation of the reservation, coming out eventually in Quincy. This portion of the road, at times, is closed to automobile traffic, but is a delightful walk.



GYPSY ENCAMPMENT ON NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE
Tinkers and Horse Traders and Artists in Basketry They Are, and They Have a Rich Background of Tradition, Which, However, Does Not Hinder Any Progress They Make. Feasible to Accept, the Old-Time Creaking, Horse-Drawn Caravan Being Casually Displaced by the More Convenient, Perhaps, If Less Picturesque and Comfortable, Motorcar and Truck.

Gypsies Camped by the Roadside, Serene as Traffic Rushes Past

They Tinker, They Trade Horses and Weave Baskets for the Public to Buy—Always Colorful, They Enliven Newburyport Turnpike

The gypsies are in camp on the Newburyport Turnpike. Tourists going to the north of New England along this celebrated route have been familiar now for several years with the encampment with its fluttering lines of brilliant garments cheerfully swinging between the tribal trucks and automobiles, and festoons of variously patterned baskets clinging to tree limbs and shrubbery calmly awaiting purchasers.

The gypsies do not care that all the world hurries by their doorstep or stops to peer curiously. The camp cook bends over an iron pot swinging above a little flame and stirs something savory and steaming. A little distance away a woman of the gypsies, her arms heavily adorned with glittering bracelets, a chain of golden rings about her neck, her dark hair bound in a bright bandana and her full gaily skirts swirling free, has become sufficiently modernized to cook a bit of something over the blue flames of an oil stove.

It is one of the charms of the gypsies that tradition is something to be given up as easily as it is to be adhered to if occasion demands. Clothes, language, food are traditionally dictated.

Old Caravan Displaced
Transportation has seen the exchange of creaking caravans, piled high with the paraphernalia of life in the open, for automobiles, occasionally a beach wagon humorously similar to those that can be seen near Bailey's Beach in Newport, frequently touring cars and sedans of more than ordinary make.

Gypsy children have found that discarded automobile tires make good swings and gypsy youth strums a ukulele as deftly as any other. Organized bands of gypsies first appeared in Europe close to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Perhaps they were descendants of some obscure kindred in the beginning of the "Romani" and the language is melodiously called, in all lands

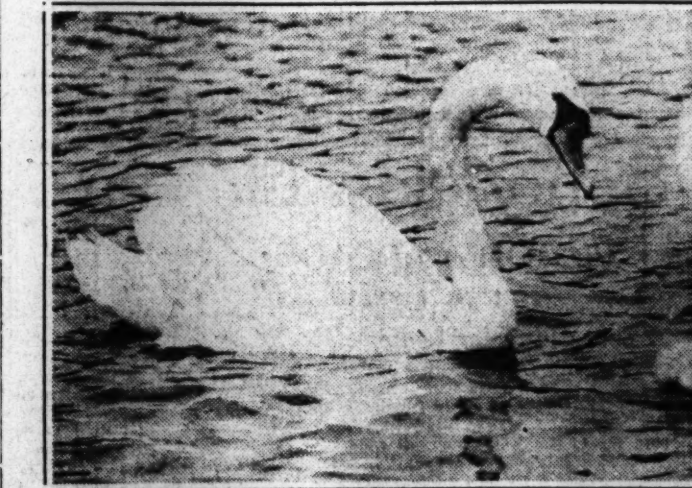
Prince Lindy Finds Welcome to Boston

Cygnets, Son of King Mike and Queen Emma, Happy in Jamaica Pond

Prince Lindy—a prince because his father is King Mike and his mother Queen Emma of the swan kingdom in Jamaica Pond, and Lindy because he arrived when Boston was tip-toe awaiting the arrival of Colonel Lindbergh, is in the delight of his first visit to the city. He is long in the wing which it is possible to follow the gypsy pattern.

SHORT SHUTDOWN ORDERED
MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 2 (AP)—Notices were posted in all departments of the Amoskeag Mills today announcing a complete shutdown of the textile manufacturing plant from Friday, Aug. 19, until Tuesday morning, Sept. 6.

MAYFLOWER LEAVES BOSTON
The U. S. S. Mayflower, presidential yacht, which has been at the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown for overhauling, cleared yesterday for Washington.



SWAN FAMILY AT JAMAICA POND
Rarely Do Swans in Captivity Have Young, and This Little One Is the Delight of All at Olmsted Park in Jamaica Plain Section of Boston.

VERMONT WILL FREE YOUNG PHEASANTS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 2 (Special)—Distribution of young pheasants, which are protected by the Vermont Law, is to be begun at the State game farm in Milton within a few days under the direction of George Field, Superintendent, and Linus Leavens, State Commissioner of fish and game. All applications will be filled, both to clubs and individuals, on a pro rata basis covering the entire list.

Brook trout fingerlings from three to four inches in length are being distributed from the hatcheries at Bennington, Rutland and South Vernon. Those from South Vernon are the largest, most of them being four inches long. Early distribution has been made necessary by diminished water supply, high temperature and crowded conditions. More than 700,000 brook trout fry have been assigned to rearing pools in the charge of State fish and game clubs. Thirty-five of these pools have been established, and from them streams in various localities will be stocked.

MANY SHOE FACTORIES OPERATING OVERTIME

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—Strong indication of an improvement in the Haverhill shoe manufacturing business is shown by the fact that there is an increasing demand for overtime permits. On last

Modern Insistence on Melody Termed Essentially Primitive

Broader Music Forecast for Future as Discords Become Familiar and Cease to Be Discords—Upsetting of Old Conventions Seen as Possible Growth

Melody in music is essentially primitive, but the musical public of today still demands melody and a constant repetition of melody in every place. Prof. Roy Dickinson Welch of Smith College declared yesterday in a public lecture at the New Fogg Museum, Harvard University, on "Convention and Revolt in Music."

People of today, he suggested, have become slaves of repetition, requiring only bits of variation between periodic repetitions of the principal theme. He illustrated his point by playing "Ach, du lieber Augustin," showing how uncomfortable the pianist would leave his audience if he failed to add the final repetition of the original tune. But this, he said, is precisely what is being done by ultra-modern musicians, such as Stravinsky who nearly started a riot in his conventional Parisian audience when he played "Sacre du Printemps" in 1915, and Schönberg who insisted that every movable object in the auditorium was hurled on the stage when he first presented his "Six Little Piano Pieces."

Professor Welch played this exotic group to illustrate the new tendency in music, the revolt against repetition of melody and the conventional sequence of chords. During the first few seconds his audience wriggled in their seats with embarrassment for their lecturer whom they supposed had become the victim of stage fright and was touching the wrong keys.

To Be Taken Seriously
To the moderately trained ear the chords seemed utterly false, unrelated, and silly, but Professor Welch assured his listeners that he was

playing the right notes and that they were meant to take them seriously. He also expressed the hope that they would not like the piece even though they had appreciated a possible musical quality in the unharmonious discords.

Absence of melody, Professor Welch said, was common several centuries ago, with Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner and Fétis, but it has now become unconventional and irritating to a modern audience. John Ruskin, he recalled, had declared that he was never so relieved at the cessation of any sound as when the pianist finished the Meistersinger and that not even the whistles of the Thames had given him such discomfort.

Schönberg, he explained, had introduced new melodic conventions and making associations with tones not customarily used. The queer "Six Little Piano Pieces," Professor Welch declared, are melodic even though they do not appear so to conventional ears, and the melody is interwoven by new associations. He changed the associations to conventional chords, demonstrating that such alteration took out of the pieces all that really gave them individuality.

"We are bound," he said, "within the limits of two groups of seven tones. We have the major scale and the minor scale and all of our pieces since the seventeenth century have moved within them. In the sixteenth century there were eight accepted scales. The Greeks had perhaps 24. The early church had 12. The moment that Strauss or Schönberg go beyond our conventional habits in music we are shocked. We are not capable of appreciating fully musical compositions outside the limits of our two conventional scales."

Breaking of Conventions
Professor Welch compared the breaking of conventions in chords and melodies to the shocks produced by the introduction of the saxophone and the flute, and recalled suggestions that "Christian people should be ignorant of the tone of a flute," and that the saxophone "should be prohibited by constitutional amendment."

"Chords have a tendency to follow a certain sequence under our conception," he said. "Musical textbooks require a rigid sequence. The Greeks had the Bolshoi, and they are largely recruited in England from men who went straight from school into that far harder school of the war, where they, boys themselves, got that idea which has never been held in this way before, of the fellowship and brotherhood of man and the opportunity there is for the fellows who have the good luck to have better education to use that education and the advantages they have had, to help the fellows who have not had such opportunities, for the rest of their lives instead of thinking only of themselves."

OTTAWA GREETED ROYAL PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

for the occasion by an Ottawa poet, and the party were then escorted to Government House for luncheon.

This afternoon a huge garden party will be held there in their honor and this evening a dinner will be tendered by the government of Canada in the Parliament buildings.

Mr. Baldwin's Montreal Speech

Mr. Baldwin, in opening, said: "I have been overwhelmed by the reception given me by the city of Montreal this morning. So far as the welcome was extended to me, I recognize fully that it was not so much to me as a man, but to the Prime Minister of the Mother Country."

"I may say that the spirit of that welcome was such that when I got back to the hotel after it, I tore up everything which I had meant to say to you and mean to rely upon the inspiration of the day and the bulk of the money which it is spending at present is being devoted to a campaign of what you very well understand in the New World as publicity. We have enlisted the services of a board of writers and artists of imagination to aid us in this work."

"The board, to use their own words, have set themselves to advance an idea rather than a commodity. They are trying to create the conviction that there is something in the Empire, saying it had already accomplished much, and held the promise of enormous good for humanity, by controlling the wastage of crops."

"I have been told by scientific men that it will be very important in future for men who go prospecting, whether for oil, gold, or other minerals, to be equipped with a knowledge of higher mathematics."

"We have a number of scientific men, reinforced from the Dominion, working in London on what is called geophysical exploration. They are being carried on between the Mother Country and Australia in several new methods of detecting minerals under the surface without having either to dig or bore a hole. These methods are known as gravimetric, electrical, magnetic and seismic, and I was told that they are revolutionizing prospecting for both minerals and oils. I am quite sure that in a country like this the results of such investigations will be of the greatest interest."

Referring to British industry, Mr. Baldwin said it was, by hard struggle, recovering its position, and selling about one-half of its exports in the Dominion.

If anybody tells you that Great Britain is decadent in any way that is the biggest mistake in the world today. (Applause). We have our difficulties I do not minimize them, but there never has been a time with us when Britain has shouldered her burden more manfully, or is more determined to progress and so forward, than today. There never has been a time when there was more life, more keenness for progress, for education, for science for discovery. There has never been a time when the old country was more quivering with life. We may make our mistakes; we have our difficulties, but the heart of the country has never been sounder.

Tradition of Public Service
"The problems of the near future" he continued, "are going to be extraordinarily difficult, and they will be made difficult by the rapid advance in science that is bringing together peoples closer than they ever were in the past."

"There has always been in England a tradition of public service; but though I have been in public life many years, I have never known in England such interest taken in public life by our people as since the war."

"There is a recognition that the problems of this age will demand the best brains, the highest and the coldest courage that the world can find, and I rejoice to think that in the politics of today in England, the best stamp of our young men are coming to be sacrificed in many cases to the prospects of making large fortunes, and sacrificing an enormous amount of their leisure and legitimate fun of life, to say nothing of the illegitimate, and it is the illegitimate joy, the Bolshevism, and they are largely recruited in England from men who went straight from school into that far harder school of the war, where they, boys themselves, got that idea which has never been held in this way before, of the fellowship and brotherhood of man and the opportunity there is for the fellows who have the good luck to have better education to use that education and the advantages they have had, to help the fellows who have not had such opportunities, for the rest of their lives instead of thinking only of themselves."

Progress in Atmosphere
Mr. Baldwin dealt with the research work being carried on under Government auspices throughout the Empire, saying it had already accomplished much, and held the promise of enormous good for humanity, by controlling the wastage of crops.

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OTTAWA GREETED ROYAL PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

for the occasion by an Ottawa poet, and the party were then escorted to Government House for luncheon.

This afternoon a huge garden party will be held there in their honor and this evening a dinner will be tendered by the government of Canada in the Parliament buildings.

Mr. Baldwin's Montreal Speech

Mr. Baldwin, in opening, said: "I have been overwhelmed by the reception given me by the city of Montreal this morning. So far as the welcome was extended to me, I recognize fully that it was not so much to me as a man, but to the Prime Minister of the Mother Country."

"I may say that the spirit of that welcome was such that when I got back to the hotel after it, I tore up everything which I had meant to say to you and mean to rely upon the inspiration of the day and the bulk of the money which it is spending at present is being devoted to a campaign of what you very well understand in the New World as publicity. We have enlisted the services of a board of writers and artists of imagination to aid us in this work."

"The board, to use their own words, have set themselves to advance an idea rather than a commodity. They are trying to create the conviction that there is something in the Empire, saying it had already accomplished much, and held the promise of enormous good for humanity, by controlling the wastage of crops."

"I have been told by scientific men that it will be very important in future for men who go prospecting, whether for oil, gold, or other minerals, to be equipped with a knowledge of higher mathematics."

"We have a number of scientific men, reinforced from the Dominion, working in London on what is called geophysical exploration. They are being carried on between the Mother Country and Australia in several new methods of detecting minerals under the surface without having either to dig or bore a hole. These methods are known as gravimetric, electrical, magnetic and seismic, and I was told that they are revolutionizing prospecting for both minerals and oils. I am quite sure that in a country like this the results of such investigations will be of the greatest interest."

Referring to British industry, Mr. Baldwin said it was, by hard struggle, recovering its position, and selling about one-half of its exports in the Dominion.

If anybody tells you that Great Britain is decadent in any way that is the biggest mistake in the world today. (Applause). We have our difficulties I do not minimize them, but there never has been a time with us when Britain has shouldered her burden more manfully, or is more determined to progress and so forward, than today. There never has been a time when there was more life, more keenness for progress, for education, for science for discovery. There has never been a time when the old country was more quivering with life. We may make our mistakes; we have our difficulties, but the heart of the country has never been sounder.

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VARIED OUTINGS ANNOUNCED FOR APPALACHIANS

Schedule Offers Trips From Short Walks to Expedi- tion to Honolulu

August, for Boston members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, begins at 5:35 p. m. today, when they are to take a train from the North Station for Oak Grove and then walk through the Fells to the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hunne- well, leaders of the day, in Malden. There supper will be served and afterward there will be a three-mile hike. One week from today the annual mid-summer party is to be held at the Winthrop Yacht Club, to which many will walk over from Great Head. Something has been planned for every Tuesday of the month. On Aug. 16 there will be a walk around Nahant; Aug. 23, a trip to Wollaston Beach with opportunity for sea bathing; Aug. 30, a tramp over Marblehead Neck.

Saturday outings begin Sept. 10 with a trip to Nantasket and a hike from there to Planter's Hill and World's End. A special group will take a natural history walk. On Sept. 17 there will be five miles of easy walking from City Mills on unfrequented roads and paths to Allen Club Camp, Whiting Pond, where there will be bathing and opportunity to cook out of doors. Sept. 24 offers a variety of attractions including a walk through Dover Woods, a botanical walk in Arnold Arboretum and rock climbing in the Roberts Quarry. On Oct. 1 there will also be a choice of three: a five-mile walk along the sand beach from Phillips Beach, Swampscott, to Marblehead, a walk from Sharon to the bird sanctuary and visit to Moose Hill Observatory, and rock climbing at Rattlesnake Hill in the Blue Hills. tains.

Further Afield
For those who care to go farther afield there are the August Camp at Intervale; an expedition to Mt. Katahdin Aug. 19 to Sept. 4 with canoeing, camping and general camp life but with emphasis on climbing Katahdin and surrounding mountains; a week-end ascent of Mt. Cocoonia

Observers to Count Waterfowl to Provide for New Protection

Census to Be Nation-Wide—Expert Counters to Be Stationed at Concentration Areas of Ducks and Geese—First Ever Attempted

The goose family, the duck clans, and other feathered flyers and navigators of America are to occupy a prominent place in the records of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Canavassack and Mr. and Mrs. Teal together with the Brant family and the mallards may find themselves so strong numerically and collectively as to form a third party and "dip" into national legislation.

The "dipping" of waterfowl into politics is the result of the work of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture which will begin next month to take the first census of waterfowl that has ever been attempted, according to William C. Adams, director of the Massachusetts State Game and Fisheries Division.

Observers will be stationed along the North Shore in sections between Raleigh and Newburyport, in the marshes around Nantasket and Lynn, the broadmeadows of Essex, in the territory between Marshfield and Plymouth, and on Cape Cod and the outlying islands. Men will also cover the inland ponds and lakes to count the black ducks, and to a limited extent along the Connecticut River valley, Mr. Adams said.

Other Points to Be Covered
Several hundred other observers are being selected at various waterfowl concentration areas throughout the United States, it is reported by officials of the Biological Survey. Many agencies of the Federal Government will be used to provide observers including the National Park Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Forest Service and the Weather Bureau will also assist in the work, and the shore conservation societies, bird clubs, and many noted ornithologists and bird students have pledged their co-operation.

Aside from the New England coast, Long Island, New York, is one of the recognized concentration areas along the Atlantic coast where the bird census will be taken, also the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay region, and parts to the South Atlantic coast and Gulf states, including the Carolina and Georgia swamps and the Mississippi lowlands.

There are also considerable tracts along the Pacific coast which will be covered, and the Biological Survey plans to send a census taker to Mexico, some parts of which is said to be a wild game paradise.

Man in Charge, an Expert Counter
Harry Church Oberholser, an authority on game migration, is in charge of the waterfowl census. Dr. Oberholser is said to be an expert enumerator. It is reported that on a single day along the Potomac River, he has counted as many as 140,000 waterfowl, most of them canvas-back ducks. Dr. Oberholser hopes to be able to answer by 1928, within 10 per cent, the question, "How many waterfowl are there in America?"

The usual plan of making estimates of flocks of waterfowl used by census takers is to count a certain number of birds and then, by using

Aug. 20-21, affording a panorama of the New Hampshire and Maine mountain and lake country from its elevation of 3508 feet; an Adirondack excursion Sept. 1 to 8, with headquarters at Sabbath Day Point, one of the most charming spots on Lake George with facilities for bathing, boating, tennis and mountain climbing and trips to old Fort Ticonderoga; a rock climbing and camping week-end at the new state forest at Pawtuckaway Mountain, N. H. Sept. 3 to 5, Vermont Range Walk from Sept. 5 to 11; and on Sept. 17-18 a week-end excursion to Mt. Monadnock at perhaps its most beautiful season of the year.

There will also be an autumn excursion to Crawford Notch Sept. 22 to Oct. 2 giving 10 days in the heart of the White Mountains; all-day rock climbing at Crow Hill, Leominster, Oct. 12, and a hiking-camping trip along the Wapack trail, N. H., Oct. 9-12.

To meet the wishes of many members of the club, resident hosts have been installed in Rhododendron Cottage, Fitzwilliam, N. H., and will keep the place open for the accommodation of guests both winter and summer.

Ski Trip to Katahdin
There is now announced for the first time a ski trip to Katahdin, March 17, next. LeRoy Dudley is to take care of the party in the cabin at Chimney Pond, in the center of what is believed to be the best skiing in the East. It is stated that registrations must be made early, as food and other supplies must be shipped in by horse in October. It is expected after leaving the train to cover half the distance to the camp by sleigh and the remaining 14 miles by skiing, if weather is favorable. Members of the party are expected to carry back-packs, containing the minimum of personal belongings and light sleeping bags for use in case of an enforced stop at Depot Camp over night, and ropes for ascending steep slopes, parkas and crampons for upper ridges. The cabin is declared to be snug and warm with spring bunks and all necessary equipment for comfort.

From May 30 to June 10 will be a trip to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a region of lofty mountains, deep canyons and primeval forest. The park contains 18 mountains which exceed 6000 feet in altitude, or 4500 feet above net base level. Of these 7 are still unsummed. The western trip from Montreal to Vancouver and extending to Honolulu, including in the return Yellowstone National Park, is to start June 19 and to end Aug. 4.

Widening of Dock Square Opens New Vista of Faneuil Hall

District of Crowded Little Buildings Which Clustered at Head of "Great Cove" Has Been Straightened Out at Cost of \$2,500,000

A little experience a counter may teach a high degree of accuracy in his estimates.

Each Flock Recorded Separately
The great difficulty of counting birds that are scattered over a wide area is overcome by enumerating the number in a considerable portion of it, and from this to reach an approximate total of the entire area. Although it is more difficult to count mixed flocks containing several species of ducks, the proportion of the entire flock made up by each species can be estimated by experienced counters, it is said. In making counts or estimates of birds each flock is recorded separately, as observed. Great care will be taken so that the same bird will not be counted twice. Observers have also been requested to note whether the birds seen live in the locality or wing off in the water.

The count will be taken each month for the entire country, the Biological Survey supplying the dates chosen some time in advance, in order that necessary arrangements can be made for carrying on the work. If the census cannot be taken on the date specified, it will be taken as soon as possible thereafter.

The result of the census may have an important bearing on state and national legislation, according to interested game authorities. So far there has been no accurate information available as to the number of waterfowl in a given area. Specific data turned over to the Biological Survey month by month will, in the course of a few years, enable state and Federal game commissions to regulate the game laws accordingly.

Lighthouse Woman Made Famous Will Yield to Acetylene Beacon

Ida Lewis's Many Rescues of Shipwrecked Sailors Brought Her Scores of Medals and Regard of Near-by City of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2 (AP)—The Ida Lewis Light, one of the best-known lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, will soon cease to blink its warning to vessels in Newport Harbor. Work has been started to replace the old lamp with an 18-foot acetylene beacon. The tower, however, will be left standing, to the delight of Rhode Islanders, in memory of the heroic woman for whom the light was named.

For more than 55 years the light has been kept burning by members of the Lewis family, and for 33 years of this time by Ida Lewis. It was originally called the Lime Rock Light and located on a rocky islet between Fort Adams and this city.

Born in Newport, Feb. 25, 1841, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Hosea Lewis, Ida Lewis was a lover of the sea from childhood, and as a little girl she was frequently seen in the harbor, and she learned to swim in the work of grizzled old sailors and listening to their stories of the sea.

Her father was appointed tender of the light in 1854, and the family moved to the little island, to make their home. Ida quickly learned to navigate the surrounding waters and her knowledge of the location of every rock in the harbor was later an asset in guiding many vessels safely to port.

Her first rescue was made in September, 1859, when she was only 17 years old. During a fierce storm she rowed out into the harbor in her lifeboat and saved four young men whose boat had capsized. A year later the widow and daughter took up the work of keeping the light burning. After tending the light for almost eight years, Ida was made keeper of the lighthouse by special act of Congress, the appointment being conferred on her by General Sherman in 1869.

Rescued Many Sailors
On many occasions thereafter Ida made herself more and more famous as a lifesaver. Her total number of rescues was 21, most of whom were sailors going to and from the mainland and the barracks at Fort Adams. Time after time they slipped away from camp in a row boat only to encounter heavy seas that would have meant disaster only for the watchful eye of Ida Lewis.

New Dock Square as Seen From the Custom House Tower



A View of Old Faneuil Hall, With Ever-Busy Merchants Row Running in the Foreground. North and South Market Streets Flank Either Side of the Hall, Merging into the Newly Widened Plaza of Dock Square. Union, Friend and Elm Streets at the Right Pour a Steady Stream of Traffic Into the Square. Adams Square Lies at the Upper Left, Where the Business Canyons of Brattle and Washington Streets Meet.

Widening of Dock Square Opens New Vista of Faneuil Hall

District of Crowded Little Buildings Which Clustered at Head of "Great Cove" Has Been Straightened Out at Cost of \$2,500,000

Little but tradition remains of the transformed Dock Square, the finishing touches of which the Public Works Department of Boston is now completing. About \$2,500,000 has been expended or will be expended in the improvement, which throws open to full view from Adams Square historic Faneuil Hall and through the widening of the approaches to the busy market section greatly facilitates traffic in every direction.

Completed and thrown open to traffic, Dock Square, which, from 1708 began to be known by that name, is no longer quaint, narrow and crooked, a veritable show place of "olde Boston town," but is one of the wide open spaces in the downtown part of the city. Since the widening of the square began two years ago, when the Legislature authorized the borrowing by the city of the money for the undertaking, 22 buildings, some of them more than 100 years in age, have been removed. When the building wreckers had completed their work in Dock Square, the "island" of buildings standing in the midst of the tangle of streets leading to Faneuil Hall and almost cutting off entirely from view the "Cradle of Liberty" from Adams Square and Washington Street, had been obliterated. The irregular block bounded by Dock Square, Elm Street, Washington Street and Adams Square was removed, as well as the northern end of the long block lying between Exchange Street and Change Avenue, fronting on Dock and Faneuil Hall squares.

Spacious Approach Made
The removal of these three obstructing sections has widened Dock Square and Faneuil Hall Square and united them with Adams Square to make a spacious and attractive approach to the rear of Faneuil Hall, which faces east.

South Market Street was also widened to 75 feet, the length of the block lying south of Faneuil Hall, by the cutting of a strip 28 feet wide from the northern end of the block lying east of Change Avenue. Two other small changes were made in the removal of the western tips of the two blocks lying directly north of Faneuil Hall and intersected by North Street, by which the northern approach to Dock Square and Faneuil Hall was widened to 80 feet and its eastern line made flush with the rear of Faneuil Hall.

Dock Square far antedates the period of the Revolution. Dock Square was Dock Square while the site of Faneuil Hall and the Quincy Market were covered by the rising and falling waters of the Great Cove which made in from the harbor as far north as Fleet Street or the present Lewis Wharf of today and south to what is Rowe's Wharf today.

"Cove" Was Filled In
One extension of the Great Cove was the dock for Noddie Island (East Boston) ferries and small craft acting as tenders and cargo carriers to the larger craft lying in the harbor, the transatlantic liners of that day. The "Cove" was filled in about the middle of the eighteenth century and then Peter Faneuil built the little wooden hall which was later burned, then rebuilt in brick, and later enlarged to its present size.

For more than 150 years, Dock Square was a commercial center of the growing town of Boston. But progress removed the buildings of the earlier day one by one and when the Boston Street Commissioners gave the orders for the tearing down of the "island" in the center of the square and the removal of those making its entrance narrow and tortuous, no building of really historic interest remained.

The buildings composing the island in the center of the square were given over to commercial purposes during the past century. They were usually known as the "Dolbear Building" and on the northern side of one was a grimy wooden tablet bearing the inscription: "Rebuilt 1746 by Benjamin Dolbear." The "island" stood in what was the middle of the old dock.

Old King's Tavern
From Adams Square facing Faneuil Hall, on the left stood the building which replaced the Old King's Tavern, and across Dock Square at the corner of Exchange Street and the square was the red brick Brasier Tavern of no special historic importance, but typical of the Boston structures of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Further along the southerly side of the square stood the "Sun" tavern, listed by the Licensing Board on Boston in 1752. Nearby was the Blite Tavern, with another old brick structure at the corner of "Change Avenue."

Near the corner of the present Merchants' Row stood the warehouse of Peter Faneuil, and still farther down toward the water was the store of John Hancock.

King's Tavern was important in its day and the building which replaced it and which was torn down one year ago was over 100 years old. The other buildings from the corner to Elm Street all dated back before 1800. Elm, Union and North Streets converge into Dock Square or the upper part of Faneuil Square. North Street at one time bore the name, "Conduit Street," because here at the dock stood an old cistern which was kept filled with water for fire and domestic uses.

Union Streets stood an old brick structure in which the Revolutionary soldiers were paid. A little farther away was the famous Green Dragon Tavern.

Another landmark, long gone, was the old Feather Store. It stood at what is now the corner of North Street and Dock Square on the right hand corner facing the water front. In the modern treatment of the square, which is practically complete, by far the greater number of the buildings abutting on the square have been rebuilt to comport with the general improvement in the district.

Three islands for pedestrians have been made in the square. One, about 15 feet in diameter and circular in form, is at the center of the square, and another, about 20 by 10 feet in extent, is at the entrance of Union and North Streets into the square.

The third island in the square and by far the most extensive, is that made in triangular form, its base fronting Faneuil Hall. It is from 50 to 60 feet in length and about 40 in width at its base. All of these islands are raised by curbing about six inches from the street and covered with cement.

Grass Area in Island
A circular space about 15 feet in diameter will be left in the largest island and will be planted in grass. The Public Works Department may place benches on the island around the grass-planted circle from which a fine view of Faneuil Hall and the city market's activities may be had.

The contract to Coleman Brothers for paving with granite block made smooth by cement was awarded originally at \$27,285 but was increased later by some \$7000 or \$8000 when it was found that the approaches to the ancient square where the bowspile of sailing craft once cast their shadows must be paved to conform to the smooth surface of the square.

These approaches consist of the repaving of Union Street from Dock Square to Hanover Street; North Street for 200 feet from North Street to North Market Street for 100 feet; Marshall Street from Union to Hanover, Elm Street for a distance of at least 50 feet, Corn Court from Faneuil Hall Square for 50 feet.

NAVAL AIR COURSE OFFERED AT M. I. T.

Reserve Corps Unit Approved by Department

Establishment of a Naval Aviation Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been approved by the Navy Department and the unit will be organized at the opening of the school this autumn.

The Naval R. O. T. C. course will be open to students taking the regular course in aeronautical engineering, and only men of high scholastic standing will be accepted for training, which in addition to the work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will include flight instruction at naval aviation stations.

The unit is expected to be under the general supervision of Lieut. Reginald D. Thomas, commanding officer of the Naval Air Station at Squantum, Lieut. Walter F. Eade of the Department of Aeronautics at the Institute, probably will directly supervise the work of the unit.

Flight training at the naval aviation stations will begin after the second year of the course and will be continued in summer training at the end of the third year. The course for students in the Naval R. O. T. C. unit will be virtually the same as that given to naval officers taking post-graduate work at the institute.

FOG DELAYS WESTPHALIA
Although the Hamburg-American line steamer Westphalia arrived before yesterday morning from Hamburg and Queenstown, it was not until 5 o'clock last evening that the vessel was able to come up to its berth at Commonwealth Pier because of the fog which enshrouded Massachusetts Bay and its approaches. The customs cutter Mackinac went down to put its inspectors aboard but passed the Westphalia in mid-channel without recognizing the ship so dense was the fog. The vessel took advantage of a rift to pass Quarantine and the customs men boarded the vessel at the dock.

B. F. Keith's
Crell, accompanied by Miss Jean, opened the bill at Keith's last night with a weight control stunt which well-nigh baffled the committee of Strong men from the audience. George Libby and Ida May Sparrow offered a pleasing round of comical dance numbers that were much appreciated. Ben Rodero and Dan Maley, in "Ask Me Something," presented a set of foolshams, with a little singing that brought much applause. The Meistersingers of Boston head-

line the bill with a triple quartet in a program of concert and solo numbers, many of them old favorites. Eddie Foley and Lee Letour entered with a plentiful supply of rich, clean comedy, being followed by Marion Harris, who shared with the Meistersingers as a headliner. She presented a number of well-chosen song numbers, and her characteristic mannerism won much appreciation from the patrons.

Dewey Barto and George Mann, the Laugh Kings, kept the audience in an uproar with their antics. Al, Emma and Margie wind up the program with dance varieties, both on the stage and on the high wire.

HEAD OF B. & M. HAS ASSISTANT

John W. Smith of Indiana Named for New Position Under Mr. Hannauer

Appointment of John W. Smith, who has been general manager of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, as assistant to the president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was announced today by George Hannauer, president. Mr. Smith will assume his new duties on Aug. 16. The report from Hammond, Ind., last night of Mr. Smith's appointment as general manager was a mistake.

Mr. Hannauer announced at the same time that as a result of the resignation several months ago of B. R. Pollock as vice-president and general manager, and the more recent resignation of Dwight S. Brigham, assistant general manager, those positions are abolished, and the duties of these offices are being taken over by the president himself.

Mr. Smith for five years has been general manager of the Indiana Harbor Belt, and up to Jan. 1, served under Mr. Hannauer until the latter resigned the position of vice-president in charge of the group of Chicago terminal railways to become head of the Board of Directors of the Middle West advancing from an early job as brakeman on the "Clover Leaf" through various positions on that and other roads to become traveling yard master of the Indiana Harbor Belt in 1910. There he gained promotion successively as general yard master, superintendent, general superintendent and general manager.

Dwight S. Brigham, whose resignation became effective today, had been with the Boston & Maine Railroad as assistant to the president and assistant general manager for the past eight years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAN MAY GO TO MEXICO

Former Governor Bass Seen as New Ambassador

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 2 (Special)—Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, is being considered a candidate for Senator last year against Senator Moses, will soon be appointed Ambassador to Mexico, according to advices received here.

President Coolidge is said to have been in New Hampshire for some time, waiting until Mexico should find Mr. Bass acceptable. It is understood that the Confederation of American States, which maintains close contact with the American Federation of Labor, hopes to obtain Mr. Bass's appointment.

Unofficial information is that President Calhoun has been given ample information about him, and that Mr. Bass would be distinctly persona grata to the Mexican Government. There is slight sentiment, outside of society circles, it is declared, favoring a professional diplomatist.

It is generally agreed that a United States Ambassador to Mexico must be in sympathy with liberal ideas. Another important qualification is the ability to handle satisfactorily the relations of American business interests with the Mexican Government.

CALENDARS CLEARED BY JURY SESSIONS

The holding of jury sessions of the Supreme Civil Court has been a great success this last year, in the opinion of Walter P. Hall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There have been four special jury sessions held in July and one which lasted over from June in which a long list of more than 300 cases has been cleared up, and there is now no case in Suffolk County entitled to go on a special jury list.

Ordinarily cases may take years to settle, but this summer some cases begun as late as May and June have been finished up. In speaking of the summer session, Judge Hall expressed his appreciation of the fact that the summer session was so convenient in any way by lawyers taking advantage of vacation time. Everyone attended to business. Ordinarily this portion of the courts never sat in the summer.

VERMONT LEGISLATORS TO VISIT BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 2 (Special)—Invitations have been mailed to the members of the Vermont Legislature of 1927 and the State Senate of 1928 for a reunion to be held here on Tuesday, Aug. 16. A roll call and remarks by members will take place at 10 a. m. in Masonic Temple. The legislators will then have lunch in the Congressional Chamber where they will attend the sequent celebration, seats being reserved for them.

Plans to hold the reunion were made during the closing hours of the last legislative session, a joint resolution introduced by Cyrus Estes, Representative from Bennington, being carried unanimously. The reunion committee of the House consists of Cyrus Estes, A. B. Cobleigh of Newport City and Mrs. M. Robinson of West Rutland. The Senate committee consists of J. E. Egerton of Rutland and William Clement of Danville.

ART ATTRACTS HOTEL GUESTS

Paintings at Woodstock Inn Form Unusual Feature— Snow Colors Depicted

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Aug. 2 (Special)—Few hotels in America offer to visitors and tourists such an attraction as Woodstock Inn presents in the collection of paintings by Arthur B. Wilder, manager of the inn, and other artists who have summered in Woodstock and who have left their works for inspection on the walls of the inn's lobby. The long corridor leading from the main lounge and many of the writing and reading rooms have a large number of these paintings, and they form favorite spots for those interested in art.

While Mr. Wilder proves his ability in portraying summer scenes, it is for his snow pictures that he is famous and through them he has won widest recognition. Ever since the Woodstock Inn was built in the early 30's, Mr. Wilder has acted as manager, following his hobby through the winter months with only an occasional summer picture coming from his brush. "Summer is my busy time and I have not much leisure for painting," Mr. Wilder explains.

One of the theories to which Mr. Wilder tenaciously clings is that snow is never white, unless by reflected light. Following this theory, he paints the snow in colors, which are the reflection of trees, mountains and other subjects which he selects for his canvas. While to those unfamiliar with Vermont, some of these seem to be out of keeping with the color scheme with which they are familiar, but artists who have spent a winter in Vermont declare that Mr. Wilder has succeeded better than any other man in getting the elusive quality of snow which is peculiar to Vermont winters.

Mr. Wilder is probably the only artist in Vermont who has the distinction of having a painting on the walls of the White House. The painting, which was sent to Mrs. Coolidge at her request, is a reproduction in miniature of a large canvas showing the Coolidge home in Plymouth in an aspect which has become familiar to thousands of Americans. Mrs. Coolidge has requested Mr. Wilder to make the large picture and desired a smaller one for use in one of the private rooms in the executive mansion.

COMPLAINTS HEARD ON B. & M. SERVICE

New Hampshire Towns Offer Views on Changes

BERLIN, N. H., Aug. 2 (Special)—The meeting held before the Public Service Commission here today for the purpose of investigating the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad was well attended by representatives of the different towns in this vicinity and many complaints were registered.

The recent diversion of freight via White River Junction has left the line from Woodsville to Concord almost a side track and grass is coming up between the rails and in the yards which were once crowded with freight cars. It is estimated that 100 freight cars will move from Woodsville on account of the change and the B. & M. pay roll be reduced more than \$2000 per week.

The railroad company was not represented at the meeting and the commission announced that it would be about four months before a final hearing would be held in Concord when the different complaints would be passed upon and the railroad company could be expected to represent its side.

CHANCE TO SELL WOOL TO RUSSIA IS SEEN

All of the Russian buying of wool and wool goods in Bradford (Eng.) market has been discontinued because of the severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Great Britain, it was announced today by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The monthly purchases of the Russian syndicate from the Bradford market alone amounted to \$1,500,000, according to Mr. Sweetser's information from Washington.

Boston wool firms desiring to participate in possible Russian business should correspond direct with the American Wool Trading Corporation at 145 Broadway, New York, which does all the purchasing for Russia in this country, explained Mr. Sweetser.

REVERE AND WINTHROP HAVE MOTORING TESTS

Revere Street and Crest Avenue in Revere and Main Street in Winthrop were the scene of free brake and light tests today, held by the Boston Automobile Club, A. A. A., in co-operation with the police departments. The brake tests began at 9:30 this morning, continuing until darkness, the light tests following.

To meet the demand from the various organizations in Greater Boston interested in safety work, the club has been asked to conduct a series of testing crews for this service, and from now on brake and light tests will be held in two different sections in Boston daily.

**SHOE MANUFACTURERS
AND WORKERS AGREE**
HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Agreements have been concluded between the individual manufacturers in the town lift plants and the Toplift Workers' Local No. 12 of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The new agreements governing prices and working conditions became effective yesterday for a period of one year.

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Good Form in Business Letters

COMMERCIAL correspondence has gradually become an inclusive term for all kinds of communications except those of a strictly social nature. Perhaps a more appropriate term would be "commercial letter-writing," for unless a business letter has sufficient pulling power to bring a reply, it does not rightfully belong in the category of correspondence, which implies something reciprocal, the letter and its answer. Letter-writing does not advance to the correspondence stage until it brings results, whether these results are in the form of important orders or merely notes of acknowledgment. So important has business correspondence become that certain rules have gradually been established until there is now a well-recognized etiquette of business letter-writing. The more pleasingly and skillfully does a commercial letter present its subject and the more reason there is for the sending out of such a letter, just so much more probability is there for an answer. Every commercial letter, in a general way, may be called a sales letter. This does mean that each presents a distinct type of merchandise, but each business communication should mean some advantage for the concern from which it emanates—whether the letter contains an offer of the output of that particular industry, or an offer of service and good will. In fact, business letter-writing is a branch of advertising, each letter setting before its audience a special message, which to attract attention and bring results must be unusual, concise and convincing.

Answering a Want Advertisement
Even so elementary a communication as a letter of application or an answer to a "Want Advertisement" is a sort of sales letter, for largely on the favorable impression it creates rests the decision of the advertiser.

Crème Zenda
GUARANTEED PURITY OF OUR Cream. The 1926 Trial Set includes the PRIMER, LEMON and Imported Rose Cream, and will win you also. Leading Department Stores, or 28 West 46 St., N. Y. C. Agents wanted everywhere. **ZENDA ZENDA**

Women Make Good Income
Whole or part time (not house to house), by displaying unusual distinctive popular priced imported novelty jewelry and leather articles, in women's clubs, schools, colleges, summer resorts, hotels, etc.; consignments of stock without cost; unusually liberal commission.
E. ERSKINE HILL
130 W. 42nd Street, New York City

GARTSIDE'S
Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rug, marble. Sold by drug and department stores or 50 cents by mail.
677 Preston St., No. Philadelphia, Pa.

ORANGE MARMALADE
REAL BLOSSOM
U. S. Reg. Trade Mark
In Product
Individuals at service
Blossom can be revived.
\$5.00 per doz. Best post.
H. H. Schuering Co.
San Fernando, Calif.

HAIR NETS
Two dozen for \$1.00 Postpaid
Rob. Medium or Large size. Cap or Fingering, single or double mesh. Real Human Hair. All Style Guaranteed. Gray, White or Lavender. One Doz., \$1.00. Specify size, style and color.
KARLY 200
888 Century Bldg., Dept. 20, St. Louis, Mo.
American Leader Hair Net Mfg. Co.

PEONIES
For September and October Delivery
The finest varieties at reasonable prices. Write for price list.
WILLIAM F. UHLMAN
1420 No. 25th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri

Cash's Names
Wages on Time
JOSEPH LYONS
They save laundry losses at home, school, traveling. Order from your dealer or write to:
J. A. CASH, Inc.
171 St. N. York City.
Cl.: 72 Gray St.,
Belleville, Ont.

Run a Tea Room
Managers Wanted
Prepare yourself in spare time. Paid position or to open your own. Our methods are simple, easy to learn. We are enabling others to earn handsome incomes every year. Our room work offers you a real opportunity. Send today for free booklet.
Wren School of Tea Room Management
Dept. 25, 28 West 25th St., New York

Skin Emulsion
A perfect base for face powder. Protects skin against wind, dust and weather. Keeps powder on longer. Mail orders filled, \$1.25 postpaid.
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade
Bronxville, N. Y., U. S. A.

Tone Painting
For decorating tiny handkerchiefs, scarves, pillow tops, table runners, dresses, drapes. Anybody can do it. Simply, easily. Complete trial set, \$1.00, only \$1.50. Includes silk crepe handkerchief, with matched design; 1 bottle color; 1 tube plastic white; 1 tube metallic gold; 1 brush; 1 comb; 1 applicator. Illustrated booklet and materials would cost many times more in stores. You pay only \$1.50. Order yours today!
THEATRE & CHAMBER
Dept. 114, 913 Van Rensselaer, Chicago
FREE illustrated, now ready. Send today!

A Beautiful Complexion
can be had by using **EXORA**
cream before applying face powder. A shade for every complexion. Made in white, pink, peach, lavender and rose. Each bottle contains 1 oz. of cream. Send 10c for samples.
CHARLES NEYER, Est. 20 Years
11 East 18th St., New York

user. So important is it that such a letter be in proper form in every detail not only as to its general appearance but as to the coherency and correct sequence of its contents, that one of the great newspapers of New York City is distributing, free on application, a booklet entitled "How to Answer a Want Advertisement."

Many excellent workers are undoubtedly kept from advancing because they do not know how to express themselves in writing, and, in this helpful booklet sample letters of application are reproduced showing good ones to follow and poor ones to avoid. Sample letters are also solicited for criticism and there is an offer of personal assistance in business letter-writing of this kind, by the manager of the classified advertising department. This is all interesting as a proof of the ever-increasing attention paid to the commercial correspondence and the encouragement it offers for improvement to those for whom letter-writing is not an easy thing.

Where an advertiser requests that replies be made in the handwriting of the applicant, this should be complied with, but otherwise the letter should be typewritten. Where the applicant has difficulty in beginning a letter of this kind, it simplifies matters to attach the advertisement to the page on which the letter is written, in the form of a caption. In such a case the first sentence may begin: "Relative to the above advertisement, I am," etc., continuing the sentence to cover the particular requirements of the case. It should not be a long letter, but a direct statement of the essential facts. Original letters of recommendation should not be enclosed with a letter of application as it puts the advertiser under an obligation to return them, and thus placing the advertiser in a position of work upon a stranger. Copies of references may be enclosed, provided each is plainly marked "copy."

Letters of Approach
The general letter of recommendation, beginning with the formal "To Sir or Madam," is rarely asked for or given now. It has been found more satisfactory for a prospective employer to write or telephone to the persons mentioned by the applicant. Where circumstances make it necessary, however, a letter of recommendation can be written in a more informal style, beginning something like this: "It is a pleasure to recommend So-and-so, who has been" "going on to describe either the form of service or to specify any particular qualifications that might prove valuable in seeking a position. More friendliness is put into letters of this kind than was at one time considered good form. A letter of recommendation should have in it a decided tone of sincerity and interest in the welfare of the person referred to."

A letter of introduction is another type of business letter that is subject to certain recognized rules. Such a letter should never be given indiscriminately and only when the meeting is likely to prove mutually agreeable, for no one has a right to thrust a possibly unwelcome acquaintance on a friend through this means. A letter of introduction is given unasked to the person who is to present it, this being the courteous way of indicating that it contains nothing but what is favorable. Similarly, it is the graceful thing to do to seal the unread letter in the presence of the writer, thus acknowledging full confidence in what has been written. The envelope should bear in the lower left-hand corner the words, "Introducing Mr. Blank," as this enables the one to whom the letter is presented to greet the guest by name before the letter has been read. Should it be necessary to give more explanation than is wise in such a letter, a more personal one may be sent by mail, supplementing the note of introduction.

Stilted Phrases Bad Form
Stilted phrases and unnecessary words, especially at the beginning of a business letter are out of fashion. The letter then begins "Replying to your esteemed favor of the 14th ultimo, we beg to advise," is fortunately seldom encountered nowadays. In its place there is an immediate start at the subject-matter. Some business houses send a separate letter for each subject, thus facilitating the proper filing both of the original and the carbon. Other houses think it sufficient to put a distinct caption at the beginning of the letter and one at each paragraph where the subject changes. These should be so placed as to catch the eye of the reader, preferably in the margin or well-spaced at the head of the paragraph. These captions are often typed in red ink to make them more conspicuous. The Latin words "in re" or simply the word "re," often precede a subject. These words are not abbreviations and do not require the period after them, though many business letter-writers think that "re" is the shortened form of the word "regarding." It is the ablative case of the Latin word "res," meaning thing and is not a contraction but the full word.

Formal legal phraseology does not belong in an ordinary business letter where the composition should be so correct as to make the sense clear without such words as "said," "same" and "wherefore." It is well to remember that in writing it is necessary to place words where they will emphasize themselves and not depend upon the interpretation of the reader. A well-composed letter allows no chance for uncertainty as to its meaning.

A business letter should represent the firm, collectively, therefore the pronoun "we" should be used instead of "I." If for any reason the letter is semi-personal and "I" seems more appropriate, that pronoun must con-

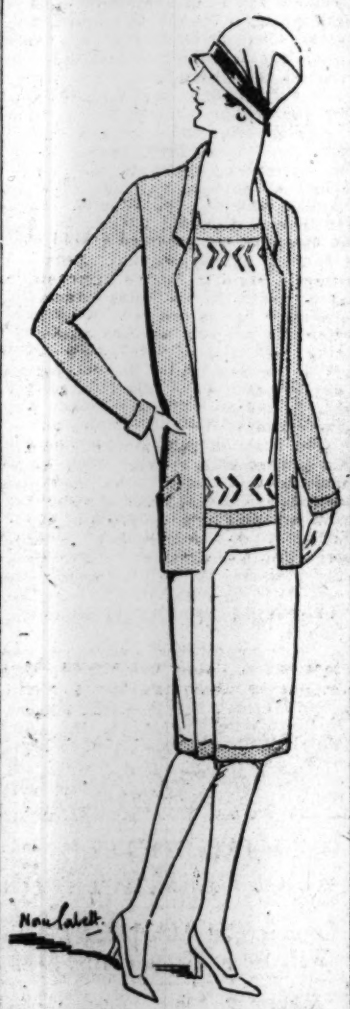


This Pool Was Constructed From the Foundations of an Old Cellar. The Rocks Are Alive With Lovely Alpine Plants Which Use the Pool as Their Mirror.

time through the letter, as "we" and "I" cannot appear as the writer of the same communication. It is also correct business form to address the firm rather than some one individual. To insure the letters reaching the desired person, the name and title may appear in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. "Attention of Mr. Brown, Advertising Manager," for example.

Tennis Dresses and Early Autumn Sports Clothes

London Special Correspondence
THE vogue at present for tennis is an entirely sleeveless dress. Unlike the dress of last summer with its few inches of sleeve,



This Suit Is Composed of a Coat of Navy Blue Cheviot, Worn With an Angora Jumper and a Skirt Trimmed With Bands of Navy Blue.

this year's model allows complete freedom of action, for there is nothing to hinder the movement of the arm. The present style, like many modern fashions, is best suited to the very young and admirably adapted to strenuous exercise. To give the im-

pression that the sleeveless blouse leaves nothing to be desired is not our intention, for to many people it is far from becoming.

It has, however, eliminated many difficulties of cut, for the line of the shoulders and fit of the sleeves at this point is one of the most important items of the tailored dress. The 1927 tennis frock can easily be made at home with success.

Though some Parisian dress-makers have introduced, for the courts, such colors as peach and pale pink, white is still almost universally adopted. Some beige stockings are worn and white suede shoes may have saddles of beige. White cheviot silk is one of the most popular materials used for tennis dresses, heavy crêpe-de-Chine always looks well and is in particularly good style with broderie Anglaise on the jumper and worn with a pleated skirt.

Sport Suits for Autumn
Dark and light tones in sports suits are popular. A beige wool costume may be finished at the neck and hem with a band of dark blue wool material about an inch wide and may be accompanied by a dark blue coat either with or without sleeves. Another costume will consist of a dark blue skirt and coat with beige jumper trimmed with blue. This style is likely to prevail in the morning suit worn in the early autumn. Angora is one of the newest tricrots for this style of costume.

A jumper of Angora wool is often worn with a pleated skirt and coat of cheviot cloth. The wool is so light and soft that it seems no thicker than the silk used for the skirt. A coat of navy blue cheviot worn with an Angora jumper and skirt trimmed with navy bands is shown in the accompanying sketch. The jumper is also trimmed with small tucks.

Self-checks and plain cloth are used together with most effective results, the small squares, not more than 4 of an inch in size, are mostly of the vogue. When these are expressed in light tones the change in weaving gives a slight variation in color. For the autumn, clover tints are likely to be the most popular, the tone in the early months being little more than a warm beige.

PICKLED PEP!
Pickled cauliflower, ginkins and onions, crisp and restful in snappy English mustard—these have made Crosse & Blackwell's Chow Chow popular the world over for the past century!
Always the same good strong appetizer, always welcome on well set tables. At a moderate price at your grocers.

Crosse & Blackwell Chow Chow



Brown, Esq." the next, and perhaps "J. H. Brown" a third, may antagonize a valued customer who has a preferred style of address. It is well to notice how a man signs his name or how it appears on the letterhead and follow the same form.

Simplicity Desirable
In case the person writing the letter indulges in a fanciful and undecipherable signature, it is proper for the stenographer to type the name either just below or above, so that the recipient may have no trouble in properly addressing the reply. The initials of the dictator and those of the stenographer placed in the lower left-hand corner of the page are customary and often prove valuable in identifying the carbon copy, which does not always bear anything in the way of signature.

While a varied vocabulary is possible even in a business letter, such correspondence is not the place to air long and involved words or phrases, especially when the one dictating uses such expressions ignorantly. This puts a stenographer at a great disadvantage, for while she may feel free to make minor changes, it is awkward to alter an important term which has evidently been a choice morsel on the tongue of the dictator. In one case where "the opening peroration of a speech" was referred to in dictation, the stenographer, more modestly than truthfully said she must look up the expression as she was not familiar with it. This caused a pleasant discussion of the word and recourse to the office dictionary, which, of course, "peroration" means the close of an oration and could not possibly refer to its opening. It requires tact to handle such mistakes on the part of a superior, but a broad-minded person is always glad to learn if the subject is presented in the right way.

The Business of Being Properly Packed

WHAT kind of baggage and how much of it to take on one's summer excursions; how to pack it and how to check it forward, are problems of vacationing. To many people packing and the details of travel are hazy, and the first water and detrain from the fun of planning and moving about.

Really, to accomplish neat and efficient packing is one of the joys of an outing. Packing is an art and is fascinating if one goes about it in the right way; one must observe the rules; otherwise one loses interest and the disposition of one's clothes becomes a scrambled affair. No one on a vacation wants to be burdened with too much luggage, but one must provide oneself with

proper space to care for the garments to be taken. Wise selection of the proper type of clothing is important for good packing. Avoid things that muss easily, and wardrobe that is elaborate or "odds and ends." Plan the outfit for the trip with care so that every detail fits into the rest. Dresses that are "extras" are very nice at home, but they are decidedly out of place on a trip.

Pack With Pencil and Pad
The first implements needed in arranging a wardrobe are not scissors and thread but pencil and pad. Make a complete list of the needs which are likely to arise during the vacation. Go over the things to be done, and consider the clothes appropriate to them. Make a list of the clothes



"Are you coming to my party, Frank? We'll have Monarch, Cocoa and Tennis Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches." "Am I coming? I'll be the first one there!"

MONARCH Breakfast COCOA

MONARCH is the only nationally advertised brand of Quality Food Products sold exclusively through men who own and operate their own stores. Consult this list of MONARCH foods when making up your daily menu.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catnip Call Beans Peas and Butter Peas and Pickles Peas and Potatoes Peas and Tomatoes Peas and Turnips Peas and Veggies Peas and Zucchini Peas and Onions Peas and Carrots Peas and Celery Peas and Parsnips Peas and Potatoes Peas and Turnips Peas and Veggies Peas and Zucchini Peas and Onions Peas and Carrots Peas and Celery Peas and Parsnips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apples Bananas Cherries Citrus Fruits Coconuts Custards Dried Fruits Ice Cream Jellies Marmalades Oranges Peaches Pineapples Raspberries Strawberries Walnuts Yogurt
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35c a Pound
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Established 1853
General Offices: Chicago, U. S. A.
Branches: Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Jacksonville, Tampa, Phoenix, Los Angeles

QUALITY FOR 70 YEARS

certain to be needed and then of those which may be required. This does not mean that if one goes on a fishing trip one should provide a gown also for grand opera. Imagination must remain in the realm of possibilities.

Nevertheless, the guest at even a very simple resort will want to have something distinctly dainty and chic, but great elaboration is always out of place in a simple summer life. The most attractive summer frocks are those which are fresh and cool-looking.

To obtain this desirable result, one must choose clothes with care and when they are chosen, pack them with skill. For this are usually necessary a hat box, which is an inexpensive piece of luggage, a suitcase in which a pleated skirt can be extended and, in some cases, a trunk.

Some such outfit as a plain black dress for formal dinner use, two light-weight sweaters, and a skirt with which to wear them, a Jersey two-piece dress, a flowered chiffon, and a white dress for afternoon country club affairs, make one comfortable. This seems a good deal to get in a suitcase, but it is good for clothes to be packed tight. They should be put in firmly so that they are not shaken up, and they should be immediately unpacked when one's destination is reached.

Use Little Bags
Into the hat box go the accessories for these costumes—a pair of white shoes, a pair of oxfords and a pair of evening slippers. These latter should be black satin, or another type that may be worn with all three evening and afternoon dresses. These three pairs should be wrapped shoe by shoe—it is a good idea to provide inexpensive cotton shoe bags for the individual shoe—and fitted around the inside wall of the hat box. Then in goes a bathrobe and bedroom slippers, and on top of these, lingerie and stockings, handkerchiefs, etc. On the very top should be packed a soft crushable sports hat, and into the crevices may go soap, etc. These toilet articles must be packed in bags.

A coat and an umbrella and perhaps a camera will be carried by the traveler. When baggage is sent ahead by express or checked on the train or boat, it should be adequately tagged with the name and destination of the owner. It is wise to place this information also inside of a suitcase or trunk, so that if the tags are detached, the luggage can be identified finally.

Colored Glace Shoes

Colored glaze kid shoes take all the smartness from the appearance when they are marked and soiled. A good way to revive their freshness is to place them on trees and wipe them with cloth wrung almost dry in a hot solution of soap and water. Any marks which do not yield to this treatment are grease marks and may be removed with the slightest touch of benzine. Never rub the shoes much for the color is likely to smear. When they are perfectly dry clean them in the usual way with a good beeswax furniture paste.



Your prettiest face

It's the one you look at last as you leave your mirror . . . is groomed and dainty . . . fresh as a June rose. The problem is: to keep it that way always when you're busy . . . dancing, working or engaged in outdoor sports. One help is a Face Powder that really lasts, and Armand Cold Cream Powder is popular for this very thing. A tiny bit of Cold Cream makes the

Baked Onions

Onions prepared in the following manner are liked very much even by those who ordinarily do not care for this vegetable. Both onions and cheese lose some of their strength and blend together, producing a delicious flavor.

Twelve small onions; 1/4 cupful of bread crumbs; 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese; 1 tablespoonful of butter; 1 cupful of thin white sauce, freshly made; 1/2 teaspoonful of salt.

Parboil the onions in salted water, then drain. Put half the bread crumbs in a greased baking dish, add the onions, then the cheese, then the remainder of the crumbs. Pour over the white sauce, add salt, dot with butter. Brown in a moderate oven. This serves 6 persons.

Macaroni Au Gratin

Boil for about 20 minutes in salt water 1 pound of macaroni. Then pour the water away and let it drip. Take an earthenware dish, grease it well, and place the macaroni in it. Take 4 eggs, beat them with a cupful of sour cream (if cream is not available take milk), 150 grams (about 1/2 pound to 5 ounces) of good grated cheese, and some salt. Pour this over the macaroni. Take some bread crumbs, turn them in 100 grams (about 3 ounces) of melted butter, and spread them over the top of the macaroni. Bake in a hot oven for 20 to 30 minutes. Serve in the same dish.



Into the Bag

Go ONLY those things necessary to comfort. Be sure you have Kickernicks when packing for your week-end trip. These undergarments of comfort will mean increased pleasure to you.

Kickernick Underdress
Winget Kickernick Company
Minneapolis, Minn. London, Ontario



Your prettiest face

It's the one you look at last as you leave your mirror . . . is groomed and dainty . . . fresh as a June rose. The problem is: to keep it that way always when you're busy . . . dancing, working or engaged in outdoor sports. One help is a Face Powder that really lasts, and Armand Cold Cream Powder is popular for this very thing. A tiny bit of Cold Cream makes the

Powder cling to the skin . . . with a surprisingly soft and becoming finish. Hygienically pure, delightful in texture and scent, tinted delicately to give a flattering coloring . . . it is ideal for constant use. At leading toilet goods stores. Price \$1.00.

Free trial sample on request—including a sample of the new Eau de Cologne Cleansing Cream. Armand, Dept. T, Des Moines.

Armand Cold Cream Powder

THE HOME FORUM

Garnered Notes Speak De Profundis

HAVING no intention of making this title at all mysterious, I hasten to explain that from desk drawers and bulging files a host of scribbled notes are demanding a hearing.

"Only a short time ago," they are saying, "you let your library talk on the Home Forum. You gave your books a voice as they clamored to go along with you for the summer and they were permitted to present their various claims. We do not begrudge them the opportunity, for they have a well-earned right to be heard. But after all they are the records and thoughts of other men. Now we are here, too, although you are wont to neglect us grossly. Shut up here in the dark, some of us hardly see the light once a year. We suspect that you have even forgotten the existence of some of us. And sometimes we almost despair of emerging from this amorphous confusion. Yet we are your thoughts and impressions. However scanty and fragmentary we seem (and that is not our fault), we represent a shorthand record of a large part of that labyrinth you call your experience. Now that you have a certain respite from daily duties, we would ask, 'What are you going to do with us?'"

For some time I have heard this question becoming more and more articulate. Years ago when scraps of notes began to deposit themselves I had no qualms of conscience, for soon I assured myself they would all shortly come forth and be transformed into finished masterpieces, articles and essays, stories, poems, imposing volumes. But for some strange reason it was mostly the pile of notes that grew. And how they have swelled! Folder after folder has been added to the deposit vault. (We are safe enough here, I can imagine their saying with reproachful irony.) And as they have increased in geometric ratio with almost negligible loss from their number, their voice has become more and more insistent. During most of the year I can silence their importunity with the simple stern rejoinder, "Other duties, you must wait." But now I cannot urge that plea. For I shall have time, I am planning the summer campaign and I am faced

with a thousand dilemmas: To take or not to take.

Quite openly my embattled notes have joined conflict with books for a place in my luggage. And quite pointedly I hear them say: "Must you be forever absorbing the works of other men? Isn't it about time that you bodied forth something of yourself? You have all these years been recording us out of your reflections. You have felt the urge to perpetuate us. We think we are of importance. But as you are fully aware we are quite useless as we lie here. You must have more than title for an article or essay, more than a synopsis for a plot, more than a theme or refrain for a poem. Give us a chance! You do not have to sit all day with a book in your hand. And you cannot expect to gaze at the ocean or the hills all day either. You will go right on adding to our number, and heaven only knows where you will put the new ones when you return. So you must take at least some of us with you—and begin to shape us into the best of which you are capable. If you will make the honest beginning, we shall be quite satisfied and the many of us left behind will be reconciled and encouraged."

Who under the circumstances could withstand so compelling an appeal? I am resolved. So now for the choice!

As soon as I begin to look into the depths of the reservoirs, I am launched upon a veritable voyage of discovery. Coming out into the light, these inner records of the years revive countless memories. Voyages across the ocean, travels in Europe, journeys through America with many a brief note of the fleeting impression of the wayfaring and descriptions of the more permanent scenes. Here alone is material for a lifetime of effort.

Then I find a whole collection of reflections about the drama of the motor car. An outline of its general influence is supplemented by pictures of the procession caught from some stationary point of observation, and by other pictures sketched through my own moving windshield. These perhaps are relatively trivial, but they ask for recognition as expressing a new and fundamental aspect of living in our time.

Pressing with more insistent claim come the jottings for essays in familiar vein. Here is one on Thresh-olds, another on Porches, and another on Maps; not to speak of more shapely notes on a varied array of observations of the natural world. These and many more, including significant quotations which have inspired excursions of the imagination, would find some satisfaction merely in being chronicled, and I should be happy to do so. But more catalogued would scarcely be justified and my notes in their own right merit more than enumeration. Just one other group must be respectfully acknowledged with a single paragraph, the subjects which have been covered by others since they became notes, and will never be written. Their voice is now mute, but I look upon them with special affection, and I refuse to let them fall into oblivion. They are mine as much as the rest.

And so I am culling out the ones—and how fast they seem to multiply in my hands—which are to be. Being conscious of human limitations, that is, of my own, I am not deluded into thinking that within months publishers will be competing for a score of finished manuscripts. But some will be more fully shaped and a few completed. I must do them all the justice of voicing their honest need for mere publication but for fulfillment of their mission. They ask that they be molded into patterns and in that effort comes the thrill that the humblest writer knows.

Every writer, no matter how modest, knows, too, this constant demand of his garnered notes for self-expression in some artistic form. And hence I do not hesitate to let my particular records speak out in print. All will realize that these brief abstracts and chronicles are the writer himself and that they speak out of the depths of his own experience. When they appear in the Monitor, they are the formal entities they are but elements of himself demanding embodiment. As such emanations of a living personality they have meaning, even though never expressed in completed form. In fact the yearning for an outlet for impression and idea is common to all men, and all men not only desire to realize their experience in artistic manner but do actually practice this realization, however merely possessive. The keen consciousness of that desire and more explicitly shapes his expression. But first, if we belong to the craft of words we must set down small fragments of the material of our expression. Intrinsically they may have little value for the rest of mankind at least, but they bear the most convincing testimony to the urge within us. So these notes that I bring up into the light have for me incalculable value. Whatever they become they represent a latent force, because of them I can say in humble imitation of Browning, "What I aspire to write and may not comfort me!" P. K.

Northwest Dusk

Fire-flares are the light of the twilight of July in the Pacific Northwest. These tall, haughty flowers of deep pink taper upward at the foot of soft maples and green umbrage, reddish cedars and stately Douglas firs, that clothe the hills and valleys in evergreen. Delicate, yet vivid, their color in the deepening dusk.

Cherry trees of the opposite orchard are full of brown legs and bare arms gathering the crimson and garnet fruit, the two-shaded Royal Annes, foreshadowed by delicate foam flowers that mantled the trees in the early spring. The edge of the lake in the distance grows obscure. Beauty of the shadows merges in the lower dusk and there is revealed beauty of a distinctly different variety wrought by

the tender magic of the round July moon.

Cascades of spirea, of syringa with a fragrance akin to honeysuckle, of pink honeysuckle itself, spread like lacy filigree as the young moon rises in the branches of the acacia tree. A breeze springs up to bring refreshment no less than to stir the pollen and scent of fragrant trees and flowers fulfilling their destiny in July.

Climbing over a rustic barrier above the nicked fence netting are white blossoms closely strung together. These give promise of many blackberries next month.

In neighboring gardens eschscholtzias burst into saffron disks above tender green stems. Pink and white poppies are like fragile cups. Dahlias are raising velvety, smooth faces amid the last roses of the summer.

Berries of the mountain ash along the boulevard shine a dusky salmon hue as they ripen into crimson, amidst the fretwork of hardy trees of mountains, the tall Cascades and Olympics, near by, with Mt. Rainier now hidden by deepening shadows.

The Gardener Next Door

The shady part of the garden was the only cool place; a certain corner where the tree shadows lay, and a little breeze puffed every now and then through the branches. It was pleasant to sit in a comfortable chair and look up into the leaves, first green, then silver, as they twinkled against the sky, and hear their patter like rain torrents when the wind passed over them, and watch a few sleepy sparrows picking at some imaginary object on the stout old trunk.

It is surprising how long one can listen to a repeated sound without questioning its origin. It brings with it a chain of connections, of times and places when—one must suppose—it was previously heard, and one listens to its stories and pays far more heed to them than to the sound itself.

And so it was with a certain clankety-clank that came quite frequently from the garden next door. It was a wet-sounding clank and told of wet, happy doings; of cool times among soaking vegetation; of evening steamy scents rising from a damp growth that has been sun-baked all day; of jolly paddling pools where leaks have sprung in a garden hose sending up little de-lighted fountains and causing the lawn around and about to rejoice exceedingly; of the delicious feeling of running water on hot hands and arms; and of the sight of dark refreshed soil where before it was gray and dusty.

Clankety-clank! Someone is joyously busy—a long afternoon of doing what he wants to do and being useful at the same time; the clank is such a spirited one, followed by a rush of water into a tin vessel, which in turn is followed by a little hissing and a gentle patter. Clankety-clank! clankety-clank! Work is going ahead hard. One begins to trace the line of thought to its source and to find there an iron bucket with a handle that falls against its side. The next-door gentleman has a garden which he carries his water in buckets from the house, fills a watering-can from it, and patiently ministers to his flower-bed. It is a slow, hot game on an afternoon like this—a slow, hot game.

Clankety-clank! Somehow the sound has become mixed up with other things—with the wind in the tree, with the faint far-off hum of an airplane, with a fit that beats its little way up and down the old stone wall. And then, for a time, it disappears altogether.

An hour later you realize that the sun has found you in your shady corner. You suddenly feel impelled to stand on your chair and see how the garden next door is getting on. There, in the full blaze of the afternoon heat is a figure surmounted by a big white hat, stooping over a watering-can, which he is filling from a bucket.

Clankety-clank, the handle falls down against the iron side, and the stooping figure raises the can and walks briskly over to the beds that lie in the shade. The face beneath the big white hat is very red but blissfully happy.

"Hello!" you call from your side of the wall. "How are the flowers coming?"

"Oh splendidly!" he replies, beaming up at you. "The weather has been so dry lately that I thought I would just give these young blooms a drop or two to freshen them."

He picks up the empty bucket and strides off back to the house to replenish it. Truly the gardeners of the world are wonderful people!

Your Garden and Mine

Have you seen tall larkspur

With roses hollyhocks?

Of roses in flocks?

Do you know the arrow sweet

Of honeysuckle bloom?

Have you seen old apple trees

Weave color on a loom?

Though walls be high about them

Your garden blooms for me.

I have seen your heliotrope

Cluck like a little tree.

I know the way the birds go

To pools I have not seen.

You know how the bees come

The high blue way between

A garden and a garden.

Wherever it may be,

Because I love a garden

Your garden blooms for me!

Have you yellow marigolds,

Vivid, pungent, strong?

Goldfinches will find them,

With a lovely song.

I have little clove pinks,

Sturdy, fringed and gay,

And the golden bees come

A long, long way.

—LOUISE DRISCOLL, in "Garden Grace."



James at Lamb House

James's adventures were all intellectual, and there is consequently little to record of incident in the period we have reached. The most exciting episode was his acquisition in 1897 of Lamb House, at Rye; and seldom has a writer been more happily accommodated. His letters exude an anticipatory rapture which years of possession did nothing to allay. "Two years ago, after I had lost my heart to it—walking over from Point Hill to make sheep's eyes at it (the more so that it is called Lamb House!)—there was no appearance whatever that one could ever have it: either that its fond proprietor would give it up, or if he did it would come at all within my means. So I simply sighed and renounced, tried to think no more about it; till at last, out of the blue, a note from the good local ironmonger, to whom I had whispered at the time my hopeless passion, informed me that . . . it might perhaps drop into my lap. Well, that was a long story short, it did immediately drop and, more miraculously still to say, on terms, for a long lease, well within one's means—terms quite deliciously moderate. . . . There are two rooms of complete old oak—one of them a delightful little parlour, opening by one side into the little vista, church-ward, of the small old-world street where not one of the half-dozen wheeled vehicles of Rye ever passes; and on the other straight into the garden and the air, from a front quarter, to the garden-house, aforesaid, which is simply the making of a most commodious and picturesque detached study and workshop."

It offered the solution of what he called "my long unassuaged desire for a calm retreat between May and November. It is the very calmest and yet cheerfulness that I could have dreamed—in the little old, cobbled, grass-grown, red-roofed town, the quietest, the most charming, the most ideal hill and close to its noble old church—the chimneys of which will sound sweet in my moodily old red-walled garden. The little place is so rural and tranquil, and yet distinctly modern, for convenience and immediate accessibility, purely to the good; and the house itself, though modest and unelaborate, full of a charming little stamp and dignity of its period (about 1785) without as well as within." In short it was one of James's dreams translated into actuality. He had a romantic passion even for other people's houses, and now for lease and subsequent purchase he was to possess a house of his own that had submitted to the touch of the beautifying years. . . .

For a few years he was so full of his new enthusiasm that he lived on in Lamb House even through the winter season. But he presently modified this plan in favor of alternating periods in Rye and in London with occasional dips into the Continent. . . . The puzzling exigencies of gardening would usually call him back to Rye in the budding time. It was not the love of flowers, for there was little of the naturalist in James, but sheer pride in proprietorship that compelled him. His amused helplessness clung to any advice, but Miss Muir Mackenzie he constituted "Hereditary Grand Governess" of the garden, and hers were the prevailing counsels in all matters horticultural. "We cling to you; we will walk by in your wisdom and live in your light; we cherish and inscribe on our precious records every word that drops from you." —PHELMA EDGAR, in "Henry James, Man and Author."

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To a Waterfall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Daughter of heaven
Leaping a chasm
Nor heeding way,
The sea is moulding deep chambers ready,
Chambers as spacious, as secret as night is,
Lighted by starfishes in undulant
scapes.
Furnished in fabrics whose delicate tones
(Modestly delicate, even as dew)
Shine like your own in opaline hue;
And has sequins glistening,
Pearls set in place with a plentiful lace
Of alighting green lily.
Preparing and opening a wide still
place;
Laying out jewels long long hid
under a cave's dark crusted lid.

Blithe eager daughter,
Jocund slim Water,
Waiting now, dark and free,
In the great mansioned sea
Are there black chambers of black
dregs?
Fearless wild daughter,
Opaline Water,
Never side-schism
Nor heeding way,
Backward deep pool
Nor lake-spread delay
For you—
Never leslusely meanness—
Well, even so.
Even in your eagerness—
Touch and enter the deep soft door;
Dance down the satin-grey inlaid
floor!
There, tidal servers will take you
unseen
Over
waving kelp all phosphor
and
down through wide caverns
show you the way
Into the caves of yesterday.
Into the caverns of evermore.

So you shall be led
To a dusky cool bed.
But, still,
Lovely slim Water,
Why will you, wild daughter,
Leave heavenly heights?

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRINEW.

Scott Takes Irving for a Ramble

Scott proposed a ramble to show me something of the surrounding country. As we sallied forth, every dog in the establishment turned out to attend us. There was the old stag-hound Maida, a noble animal, and a great favorite of Scott's; and Hamlet, the black greyhound, a wild, thoughtless youngster, not yet arrived to the years of discretion; and Finette, a beautiful setter, with soft, silken hair, long pendant ears, and a mild eye, the parlor favorite. When in front of the house we were joined by a superannuated greyhound, who came from the kitchen wagging his tail, and was cheered by Scott as an old friend and comrade.

In our walks, Scott would frequently pause in conversation to notice his dogs and speak to them, as if rational companions. . . . Maida departed himself with a gravity becoming his age and size, and seemed to consider himself called upon to preserve a great degree of dignity and decorum in our society. . . . We had not walked much further before we saw the two Miss Scotts advancing along the hillside to meet us. The morning's studies being over, they had set off to take a ramble on the hills, and gather heather-blossoms with which to decorate their hair for dinner. As they came bounding lightly, like young fawns, and their dresses fluttering in the pure summer breeze, I was reminded of Scott's own description of his chil-

dren in his introduction to one of the cantos of "Marmion."

Among the other important and privileged members of the household who figured in attendance at the dinner was a large gray cat, who, I observed, was regaled from time to time with tidbits from the table. This sage grimaldin was a favorite of both master and mistress, and slept at night in their room; and Scott laughingly observed that one of the least wise parts of their establishment was that the window was left open at night for puss to go in and out. The cat assumed a kind of ascendancy among the quadrupeds—sitting in state in Scott's armchair, and occasionally stationing himself on a chair beside the door, as if to review his subjects as they passed, giving each dog a cup beside the door, and he went by. This clapper-clawing was always taken in good part; it appeared to be, in fact, a mere act of sovereignty on the part of grimaldin, to remind the others of their vassalage; which they acknowledged by the most perfect acquiescence. A general harmony prevailed between sovereign and subjects, and they would all sleep together in the sunshine.—WASHINGTON IRVING, in "Grayson Miscellany."

Most of us dislike and oppose the intrusion of mechanism into any of the arts, feeling that machinery can only coarsen these supreme modes of expression. We believe that the artist must always be left entirely unaided by the most perfect acquaintance. A general harmony prevailed between sovereign and subjects, and they would all sleep together in the sunshine.—WASHINGTON IRVING, in "Grayson Miscellany."

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Theatrical News of the Week

With a Quartet of Stars—Daly, Coghlan, Dixey, Dittrichstein

Sunny Hours of a Theatrical Experience—IV.

By KATHERINE GREY

FOR a number of years it has been my pleasant experience to serve as the leading woman for some of our finest English-speaking stars, and I can honestly say that by the big majority I was treated with the utmost consideration, and the greatest friendly encouragement. Often in the working out of scenes the benefit of their wider experience, their greater art, was given me freely and gladly; and I was shown how best to handle my part of a scene, when my own knowledge seemed to fall short of the mark. That's where we of the theater can be of real service, not only to each other, but to our authors and managers. "Teamwork" is so invaluable, and for the advantage of all.

Arnold Daly I had known first as a young lad in Charles Frohman's office. When I saw him act in "Barbara Frietsch" I felt he had the true flair for the theater, and afterward, both in acting with him and watching him from "out front," he always satisfied my sense of what an actor could do.

I was with him in the production of two Shaw plays, "Candida" and "You Never Can Tell." Just as I can even now, vividly recall Mansfield's acting of "Candida de Bergerac," with the wonderful culminating "mon panache" speech at the end, so I can hear Daly's voice when as Eugene he told Candida: "In a hundred years, we shall be the same age. But I have a better secret than that in my heart. Let me go now. The night outside grows impatient." There was in it the spiritual triumph of a boy who had overcome and so understood. It is one of the beautifully unforgettable things, which make this world of the theater so dear to our hearts.

Daly had the Irish voice, with its great variety of tone; and while born in Brooklyn, and having had as a boy but little chance of school education, he spoke the English language as few very few of us do. To me, Daly seemed to have the fire, impetuosity, poetry, and repose that belong to true genius.

In "A Royal Box" I played opposite to Charles Coghlan for a brief season. Here was an actor, like Maurice Barrymore, college-bred; Oxford, I have been told, but I do not know which college. Coghlan was a highly cultivated man, who, with all his shortcomings, had a real regard for the profession and for the way in which he once when we were talking about "guying," "walking through a play," and other bad habits of some theatrical folk, Coghlan said: "Do you realize the difference between an actor and a person who is 'on the stage'?" Well, "guying" is one of the marks and "walking through" is another. While all performances are not alike, the actor who is an actor must give the best that is in him every time. It's like a thoroughbred race horse; at the drop of the whip he runs to win every time. There are thousands of people on the stage—how many of these are actors?

Coghlan thought we English-speaking actors should be careful to pronounce every consonant. John Mason believed much variety of meaning could be gained from the way in which a word was pronounced. He lengthened or shortened a vowel; and he also said that the best way to find the true emphasis, was to substitute a synonym for any word or phrase under discussion and then, nine times out of ten, the correct emphasis would fall on the right word.

Henry E. Dixey is another of the good actors with whom I have worked. He is such a joyous, unassuming fellow that the season I had with him lives in my memory as so gay, and yet there was earnest work for he also is serious in his ambition for the theater. He certainly seems to possess the real spirit of youth, many beauty, charm, and humor. We had not met for a long time when one day last summer, I happened to meet him on Broadway. He came back home with me for dinner under the cherry trees, and as a surprise, I had not told him that I had house-guests there he found another old friend—Jessie Busley, and these two merry ones kept us amused all evening, and yet neither of them could be amused if absorbing the conversation.

It happened to be fond of mechanical toys, and during the weeks I was with him Dixey would bring me one new kind after another, and between the acts we would "work" them. As a matter of fact, he liked to play with them quite as much as I did; then our season closed he sent me a tiny

music box as a souvenir of "Facing the Music," the farce in which we had been acting together. At the close of another season when I had been the Lady Telling of "The First Born," another music box was sent me, this time by David Belasco, my manager.

At the old Fifth Avenue Theater, where "Shore Acres" had been produced, we moved to Daly's Theater, for our long run. I was to act another charming part in association with a very fine actor: Lydia Ransome in "A Southern Romance" with Leo Dittrichstein. From that engagement until the last time we were together in "The Marquis de Priola," my admiration for the art of this continental, who gave years to the American stage, grew steadily. Knowing that Dittrichstein is to be in a play means always a fine characterization whether the play is worth while or not. At his recommendation I went to a famous dancer, Bonfanti, to learn something of controlling the body, making it subservient. Dittrichstein felt that the physical body should be a suitable but not insistent frame for the depicting of human emotion.

Another actor, James K. Hackett, first taught me to fence, and while I never became an adept in dancing or fencing, I do understand the value of even a slight knowledge of both these arts to the dramatic actor. With Dittrichstein I once had a very illuminating experience in the theater. We went to see Mrs. Fiske in "Vanity Fair." In one of the earlier scenes of the play, into a crowded ballroom came a number of people, no one making an "entrance." Within a few moments Dittrichstein turned to me and said, "Who is that big, powerful-looking man, what part is he acting?" It was Tyrone Power (the first time I had ever seen him) as the Marquis de Steyne. An interesting thing in the art of acting, this, for we were conscious that a "personage" had entered the room, yet he had spoken no word and was surrounded by other people.

So, all of these men gave to me, as I am sure they gave to many, many others, of the fruits of the great talents God has given them.

Arts Club Theater, Triple Bill London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 31.—At the Arts Theater Club, the Welwyn Garden City Theater Society in a triple bill, "Mr. Sampson," by Charles Lee, "O'Flaherty V.C.," by Bernard Shaw, "The Banns of Marriage," by Charles Lee. Producer, C. B. Purdon. The casts:

Catherine Stevens.....Lillian Hinton
Mr. Sampson.....Ernest Selley
Private O'Flaherty V.C.....Ernest Selley
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Mr. O'Flaherty.....C. Murray Hennell
The Banns of Marriage.....Lillian Hinton
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This triple bill is exceedingly interesting, marking as it certainly does such high achievement in amateur acting. The Welwyn Garden City Society not only won the Lord Howard de Walden Cup in the British Drama League Festival of Community Drama, but also won the David Belasco cup in the Little Theater tournament last year with "Mr. Sampson." The play, written by Charles Lee some years ago, it is said, but bears few traces of age, and is a capital little comedy. It is the story of a countryman who cannot decide which of two spinster sisters, his joint landladies, he should marry. Each is excellent in her way, and together they would make the perfect wife. As the result of his indecision he loses both.

No fault could be found with the acting of the comedy, but the production was not all that could be desired. As an instance, one of the elderly ladies, when left alone, has a habit of talking to the grandfather clock—"Grander," as she calls it. This would have been a pretty and attractive picture and situation, and one that would have at once been grasped by the audience had she been permitted to face and address the clock. But the producer permitted her to sit with her back to it, facing and obviously talking at it to the audience.

The part of the woman was admirably played by Elsie Colson, as was also that of her companion by Lillian Hinton, Ernest Selley, who played Mr. Sampson, is a character

actor of a high order. Both this character and another which he played in the other play, though similar types, were differentiated cleverly and convincingly.

"The Banns of Marriage," another clever comedy by Mr. Lee, the curtain rises on Mr. Bestwick, a clergyman, seated in his study and about to compose a sermon upon the married state, with Yashti as his principal object lesson. He is, however, brought very sharply upon the scene of practice by arrival upon the scene of Henry Hobb, a farmer who wants the parson to proclaim the banns of marriage between himself and Lizzie Charles, his housekeeper. After a little questioning, Mr. Bestwick discovers that Henry has not yet spoken to Lizzie upon the subject, which the

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Inspection invited.

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Rates as low as \$2

CONTINUES ITS UPWARD COURSE

Both Industrials and Rail
in Demand—Motors Gain
—A Few Weak Spots

NEW YORK. **SPR.** Prices again advanced at the opening of today's stock market, with motors and rails leading in speculative favor. General Motors and Ford Motor Co. led the day's list of 30, and Chesapeake and Ohio, "Frisco," Norfolk & Western and Southern Railway opened at new highs. The Dept. of Commerce, the U.S. and General Electric also advanced among the issues which improved their previous best prices for the year. The market for the day was well encouraged by easy money conditions and the recent sustained investment buying of standard stocks, reading the Dow Jones Industrial Average. The Valley quickly jumped 2 1/2 points, Conrail and Chicago & Western Illinois among the New York Ontario & Western a point or more.

Brooklyn Union Gas featured the public utilities in the early trading with a gain of 1½. Among the industrials, Midland Steel Products, Timken Roller Bearing and General Railway Signal sold up 2 to 2½, and Mack Trucks, Fleischman and Hudson & Manhattan gained around a point each.

Further weakness cropped out in Greene Cananes Copper, while Shattuck, DuPont, Collins & Aikman and Abraham & Straus declined a point or

Foreign exchanges opened steady demand sterling ruling around 4.85 and French francs above 3.91 cents.

Trapping of the short interest in various stocks caused some sensational advances, with the main trend decisively upward as representative

United States Steel sold at 137% the highest attained since the payment of the 40 per cent stock dividend. Timken Roller Bearing jumped 14% and Manhattan Electrical Supply 9½ points.

Bonds were extremely quiet in today's market, with prices showing few changes from yesterday's final fig-

Bonds of the highest grade displayed only a little activity. The convertible group was represented by a fractional gain in International Telephone 5s.

Firmness characterized the foreign list as a whole. Aside from moderately heavy offerings of the new German Central Bank for Agriculture 6s, which were promptly taken, little business was transacted.

PROSPERITY OF COUNTRY SHOWN BY CHAIN STORES

Indications of the prosperous condition of the people of the United States is given by the record-breaking sales of mail-order and chain-store concerns. Sales of 21 of these firms for the first six months of the year show a large gain over the corresponding period of 1926, and indications are that a new high record will be established at the

For the first half of the year business of these 21 representative companies totaled \$584,880,967, compared with \$533,222,552 in the like period of 1926—a gain of 9.5 per cent.

Although 1926 was a record year for chain stores, 12 of the more prominent of the 5-and-10-cent systems did a business in the first six months totaling \$259,057,908, an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926. Neisner Bros. topped the list of those stores with a 7.3 per cent gain in business, followed by J. J. Newberry Co. with 5.6 per cent. S. & W. Grant came third, its gain totaling 22.2 per cent.

Of the retail general merchandise chain group, J. C. Penney Co. came first with a gain in six months' business of 29.6 per cent. Kinnear Stores and Leonard, Fitzpatrick & Mueller came next with gains of 15.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Piggly Wiggly Western States Co., a chain of grocery stores in southern California, showed a large advance in business. To date this year sales have equaled \$6,502,696, 82.6 per cent more than those reported at this time last year.

MOODY DOES NOT EXPECT DECLINE IN STOCK PRICES

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says: Although stock prices are again up to their theoretical ceiling, there are many evidences that the time is not ripe for any real decline. Mercantile price attitude will not provoke such a decline, since people do not sell unless they are under pressure.

Brokers' loans are pretty likely to expand aggressively during September or perhaps earlier. Such expansion is likely to occur because of the years of serious financial trouble and trade depression. It is especially probable this year because of the additional signs of a prosperous autumn.

The greater may be this prosperity, the larger should be the expansion of the banks' loans. The capital from New York to the interior and the shortage of funds in New York some time later in the autumn would be big loan factors. However, has made its appearance and none is likely this year. Hence any large recession under these conditions would be a good one like buying opportunity.

UNITED STATES DISTRIBUTING

United States Distributing Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, consolidated net profit of \$446,845, compared with \$612,092 in the first half of 1926. Five per cent of the net profit was paid in dividends, and the balance was applied to depletion and federal taxes. In the first half of 1927, the net profit was \$202,687 after above charges, compared with \$350,928 in the second quarter of 1926. The first quarter of 1927 ended June 30, 1927, is equal, after preferred dividends, to 21 cents a share of common stock, compared with 20 cents with \$2.9 a share of 155,128 shares in the first six months of 1926. Net profit for the first half of 1927 was \$446,845, compared with \$612,092 for the same period in 1926. Surplus for the common share, compared with \$244,167, or \$2.42 a share, in the corresponding period of 1926, compared with \$181,717 for the same period in 1926.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

Norfolk & Southern reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, surplus of \$1,171,170, compared with \$1,000,000 in the first half of 1926. The surplus was applied to \$2.23 a share earned on outstanding 166,000 shares. This compares with \$453.22, or \$2.24 a share, in the corresponding period of 1926. Surplus for June 30, 1927, was \$1,171,170, compared with \$1,000,000 in June, 1926.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
Crude oil production in the week ended July 20 set a new high, averaging 2,587,105 barrels daily, an increase of 13,770 over the preceding week, according to Oil & Gas Journal. Light oil averaged 2,101,581 barrels daily, new high, increase of 18,303 daily.

NOVADEL PROCESS EARNINGS
Net profits of the Novadel Process Corporation for the six months ended June 30 amounted to \$154,343, compared with \$94,750 for the like period of 1926.

[illegible][illegible]

MONTREAL

Summer Recession is Less Than Formerly—Cotton Mills at Capacity

OTTAWA, Aug. 2 (Special).—Business throughout Canada continues to hold up well. A midsummer lull is being felt in some lines of activity but not to the same extent as in recent years.

The volume of manufactures is well above last year's figures. Cotton mill work is brisk and the demand for and finding a small demand for the products. Iron and steel industries are moderately active under conditions of keen competition.

The western grain crop is still progressing favorably, and all reports indicate that yields will be high, weather conditions not abnormally bad now and harvest.

There is a considerable carry-over of wheat from last season, the visible supply in Canada on July 16 having been 35,327,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 bushels in excess of the quantity year ago. The quantity of grain which has passed through elevators at Montreal in the current year to date exceeds 70,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than at the corresponding date a year ago.

Inventories Small

In so far as the distribution of merchandise is concerned, the new clearing movement of the first three weeks of July saw the movement of a volume equally as great as last year. Competition continues to be keen, and the reduction of the number of small commercial failures has been increasing.

The heavy movement of merchandise is indicated by the weekly clearing reports. The distribution is not being confined to any particular area. A parts of the country are buying freely, and the clearing movement is increasing, nearing its height, and reports indicate that the volume will be well in excess of last year. It has been estimated that the volume of clearing of Highways that motor tourists spent \$203,197,000 in Canada last year, and that the amount spent by Canadian motorists in the United States was \$60,000,000.

The bond market continues to show signs of midsummer inactivity. The dullness is not necessarily due to a shortage of investment funds, but is attributed to some extent to the few new issues that have appeared during the past several weeks, and to the fact that the issues brought out earlier in the year were quickly distributed.

Distribution of Investments

Recent statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the investments in Canadian mines amount to approximately \$632,444,000.

An analysis made some time ago shows that the Canadian capital invested in the Canadian mining industry, \$233,000,000 was attributed to the United States; \$100,000,000 to Great Britain; \$19,000,000 to other foreign countries.

Other analyses show the capital in British Columbia copper mines to be \$14,000,000; in Ontario nickel-copper mines 71 per cent of the capital is Canadian, 8 per cent British and 20 per cent United States. In Ontario gold mines 70 per cent of the capital is Canadian and 27 per cent United States.

The Dominion Bureau of Mines Department of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year 1926 records an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in mineral production. The production of quarries being about \$25,000,000, the highest on record for any year, with the exception of 1920.

Exports of Pulp and Paper Gains

Exports of pulp and paper in June amounted to \$16,054,692 as compared with \$14,154,123 in the preceding month, and \$14,887,125 in the corresponding month of 1925. According to figures just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For the 12 months ending June 30, 1926, the exports of pulp and paper amounted to \$175,684,883, as compared with \$164,099,116 in the preceding 12 months, the increase being 7 per cent.

The output of automobiles in the Dominion for the six months ending June, 1926, totaled 128,808 cars, having an aggregate of \$80,943,907, a gain of 2 per cent over the corresponding period in value over the corresponding period of last year, when 124,875 cars valued at \$78,769,450 were produced.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1927	1926
June gross	\$2,188,186	\$2,755,322
Net op inc	1,175,480	1,264,635
6 mos' gross	18,415,263	16,243,164
Net op inc	2,522,192	2,038,413

(including subsidiaries)

	1927	1926
June gross	\$251,500	\$248,000
Bal at tax & depr	1,926,196	45,207
6 mos' gross	2,946,196	2,386,167
Net op inc	1,125,287	1,040,000

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1927	1926
June gross	\$538,378	\$517,536
Net op inc	281,967	281,967
6 mos' gross	3,381,422	3,090,015
Net op inc	616,233	449,015

DETROIT, TOLEDO & Ironton

	1927	1926
June gross	\$673,993	\$1,141,065
Net op def	479,923,359	2,676,435
6 mos' gross	4,799,923	6,745,435
Net op inc	567,733	1,293,678

*Income.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley Railroads)

	1927	1926
June gross	\$1,928,402	\$2,028,705
Net op inc	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 mos' gross	13,132,232	12,077,029
Net op inc	1,628,900	2,502,876

GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILROAD

	1927	1926
June gross	\$141,123	\$145,000
Net op inc	74,760	74,760
Bal for int	9,408	13,280
6 mos' gross	931,396	958,681
Net op inc	422,123	422,123
Bal for int	119,595	100,358

GULF COAST LINES

	1927	1926
June gross	\$1,017,765	\$1,293,387
Net op inc	5,112	284,287
6 mos' gross	6,812,387	7,676,435
Net op inc	8,185,327	8,141,291
6 mos' gross	1,855,642	1,855,642

INTERNATIONAL GREAT-NORTHERN

	1927	1926
June gross	\$1,346,867	\$1,496,043
Net op inc	141,070	211,435
6 mos' gross	8,914,749	8,844,435
Net op inc	1,410,749	1,410,749

WESTERN ELECTRIC

	1927	1926
June gross	\$1,267,000	\$1,320,000
Net op inc	135,251	427,877
6 mos' gross	8,621,878	8,729,878
Net op inc	574,861	1,847,781

WABASH EARNINGS

Six months ending June 30, Wabash Railway is earning \$1.56 a share and net on 717.95 combined shares of Class A and Class B stock, or \$1.56 a share, and with 84 cents a share of 666.70 shares of common in the first half of 1926.

OLD COLONY CORPORATION

The Old Colony Corporation has organized the Brockton National Company, with headquarters at 100 State Street, Bank Building, Brockton, Mass., to serve as its correspondent in Plymouth County and surrounding territory.

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NEW ISSUE

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August 1, 1952

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TRUCK CONCERNS TO MERGE
CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A group of Chicago
owners purchased the Garford Motor
truck plant at Lima for \$5,000,000 and
merge it with the Service Motor
company of Wabash, Ind., and the Com-
merce Motor Truck Company, Tpsallant,
Mich. The first half of 1954.

WALTHAM SUPERIOR TRACTION
Waltham Superior Traction Company re-
ports for the quarter ended June 30,
1954, net income of \$54,354 after taxes
and charges, compared with 175 in
second quarter of 1953. Six month
total was \$94,414, compared with \$27,514
for the same period in 1953.

EDUCATIONAL

For a More Reasonable Marking System

Berkeley, Calif.
Special Correspondence
THERE has been a tacit assumption on the part of pupils, as well as teachers, that if the accomplishment was good, the attitude did not matter; at least as concerned the pupil's grades. Grades were a statement of the pupil's accomplishment; attitude was a real concern of the school. For any teacher or principal to depress a grade or lower the pupil's official standing because of want of co-operation, was to falsify the whole system of school credits. A pupil might be expelled, yes, if his offense was grave enough; but if tolerated, it was believed by the pupil that, ideally, grades were as objective as the sums stamped by an adding machine. There was some ground for the assumption that grades were essentially objective records. The current system provided no means for recognizing any subjective element in education.

The writer taught in a school which made every effort to humanize the marking system. Manifestly a mark based on, or in any way representing percentages, could not be used. Even the terms excellent, good, fair and poor, if used relative to an absolute standard, would defeat the end. We therefore began by revising the meaning of these words. If used at all—and their use was not requisite—they were to connote effort relative to a pupil's own ability, not to a mythical absolute of standard accomplishment.

What then could be said of the pupil's work? Common sense dictated that we record precisely the degree to which the attention of the young person was engaged, as an individual and as a member of his group. It had already been made clear to him that he must impress that group, and as guides or "teachers," with his willingness to share the responsibilities of the class as a human person. Failing in this he would have failed as a pupil of the school. Our impression, once more referring the matter to common

sense, would not be made with reference to an absolute, nor be calculable in percentages; it would be frankly subjective. It would not be "infinitely," but it would be human. To find Real Attitude.

The business of grading, however, was not to stop with our subjective and individual impression of a pupil's attitude toward the work. A good part of the object of this grading and of the incidental report was to bring the student to a consciousness of what his attitude and effort really were. It was, therefore, determined that before any impressions were recorded there should be an interview between the teacher in charge and each member of every class. Time would be allowed for this interview. The teacher would then state the problem, the pupil be given an opportunity to declare how he felt toward the course. If there were, in the class, any handicap to his effort, or depressant to his interest, he was to state it. Such statements might reasonably affect the teacher's impression of such pupil's attitude toward the work.

The interviews were held. Special meetings were called to explain the purpose and method of the interviews. The results were seldom negative. They brought about a better understanding between pupil and teacher. The new system of grading was understood, adopted and applied.

No special terminology was agreed upon, but a reasonable brevity and correspondence of general form. The range of differences in expression is illustrated by the examples here given. Whatever needed to be said, was said, even if it required a complete sentence to do it two sentences, three sentences—in contrast to the ancient and honorable A, B, C or D of so many schools.

A figure suggests itself for the affair of periodical marking according to the older system. It is a westward round-up. The frightened pupils were lassoed and thrown, then branded with a mark. Of some of the brands, meaningless as they were, the pupils were inordinately proud.

namely, the A's; but who should or could ally for them the searing mark of a D? For that brutal dismissal the Williams Institute has substituted the statement that in this or that particular subject the pupils "is not doing recommendable work, as yet." The supposition that he or she will do so is not a hollow one. It depends, in most cases, on his or her co-operation. The whole function, form and ceremony of grading is to enlist that co-operation, if possible.

There are large, unlearned, overdriven schools in which such methods seem impracticable.



Leaves From a Loose-Leaf Notebook—Result of Examination in Art by High School Pupils. Motif-Activity Designs Made into Linoleum Blocks, Cut and Printed.

Granted. Even so, one recalls just so far as their teachers know it, instead of putting them off with a fiction known as a grade. REPORT OF—For first quarter of school year, 1926-27 ENGLISH LITERATURE—Superficial, but improving in grasp of subject. ENGLISH COMPOSITION—Improvement shown. Superficially replaced by thoughtful effort. U. S. HISTORY—Has interest of a real student. Working with good spirit and good results. MECHANICAL DRAWING—Inconspicuous effort noticeable. Much more effort will be required to make his work entirely satisfactory. PHYSICS—Diligent student. Commending by the Study Hall Committee for consistent effort.

REPORT OF—For first quarter of school year, 1926-27 ENGLISH—Decided progress in scholarship. ENGLISH COMPOSITION—Consistent effort shown. Initiative and care noted. FRENCH—Is not doing recommendable work yet. Shows carelessness. ALGEBRA—Seems to have ability to work, but does not apply herself; is a disturbing factor at times. BIOLOGY—Scholarship fairly good. Improving in general attitude. The Study Hall Committee regrets the necessity of reporting that she has consciously broken its rules, thereby failing to become as yet a helpful member of our community group.

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few short problems which included the review of fundamentals. In due time it was over and the papers came to the teacher's desk.

As she read them she thought, "How little of value to the pupils there is in this procedure. To be sure, as their teacher I can give these papers grades good, mediocre, poor, as a record for me, but how little the time spent has meant to them and how little of the pupils' reliability can be judged by them. No joyous effort has been put into the work, no real creative power unfolded. Tenseness, fear, the desire to hurry through—all this is apparent. I believe that every art lesson should be constructive, creative. Even an examination to be of value should be devoted to progressive effort."

It would seem that with a little effort this might be brought about—instead of giving an examination made up of disjointed inarticulate problems which lead, at such times, to no particular end, and at best have little carrying power. This thinking bore a result.

A New Examination
The next time a class appeared for examination, the problem written on the board was as follows: Make a composition taking your

could be used at any time during the day. Paper, charcoal, carbon paper, linoleum blocks, tools for carving, oil paints, etc. Pupils came and worked as their time permitted. Some worked rapidly, while others worked more slowly.

One pupil who finished her work far in advance of the others said that she would like to design the cover and cut it into a linoleum block, remarking that each pupil might then print the cover design for his book.

Interest and pleasure permeated

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Beginnings in Art

By MAUDE M. GILLETTE
High School Pupils Take Examination in Art

IV
A GROUP of young students in the high school, averaging 16 years of age, had been at "sketching with examinations." They came into the studio with the tense expression they had worn all the week. Art usually meant a joyous activity, but not today. There was an examination ahead of them.

This examination was the usual kind, one that could be finished in the short period of time assigned. It consisted of a memory test and a

self as a motif engraved in any activity in which you are interested. Use two principles of design: Opposition and subordination. Work in dark and light with charcoal on a five-inch square of paper. Your name may be used in the lower edge of the square to form a part of the composition. Transfer your design to a block of linoleum and carve it. Print one for your teacher and one for each member of your class including yourself. Assemble them and bind them together, simply, in book form.

Materials were placed where they

the entire procedure, so that at the termination of the periods assigned to the work each pupil had covered all the processes, and had a record of the entire class problem, his own being only part of the whole from which he derived profit.

Working with the two ideas, Opposition and Subordination, the arrangement of light and dark masses took on a deeper meaning to the pupil when the figure motif in action was used, that motif being himself. The names which occupy the lower part of each composition have been stricken out from the accompanying illustrations.

During the entire process there was heard only the hum of happy interested voices, and not one note of grumbling. To be sure it meant close application and several periods of work, but the general attitude of the class as well as the results obtained warranted the experiment. I felt that the individuality of the pupil, his grasp of fundamentals and manner of working had been clearly and honestly expressed.

[This is the last of four articles on this subject. The others appeared July 12, 19, and 26. The third article was, in part, a reprint from an article in a publication entitled School and Home Parent-Teacher, dated December 1924.]

During the past year Mrs. Joel C. Leighton, of the Ethical Culture School, in the Connecticut Congress of Parents and Teachers, has visited over 20 towns and cities observing theaters and programs. She reports an improvement noted generally. Much correspondence has been carried on by Mrs. Leighton in behalf of better film programs. "Selection, Not Censorship"—bigger patronage of the best pictures will make "Better Pictures Pay Best," is the slogan she asks her state members to follow.

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Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Count Carlo Sforza (stohr'-taa), principal speaker on opening day of seventh annual session of Williamstown Institute of Politics, July 29-Aug. 25.
Franklin Thea Rasche (tay'-ah rash'-eh), German girl aviator, now in America, who hopes to make transatlantic flight next spring.

Michael Tortolini (tohr-toh'-ah), of Lynn, Mass., has built, with Charles Hill of Melrose, an airplane, costing \$600, which is expected to fly 75 miles an hour and average 35 miles to a gallon of gasoline.
Chagrin Falls (ah'-green'), a village of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

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APPLICATION TO THE PRINCIPALS

The Parent

We feel that the character and unfoldment of this department may well be left largely to Monitor parents. Many, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute to publication, or wish to introduce discussion for others to carry on, or write open letters at times indeed the column might have the appearance of a parents' "mail bag."

Dear Friend:

I feel I should have written you weeks ago to say how very much I appreciate the Parent column in the Monitor. It seems to me to be full of sound sense and wise counsel and it is most interesting to read the views of other thinking parents whose chief aim in life is to do the right thing by their children.

I look for and read with avidity every week, and must try to send you some contributions for its columns. The reason for my deep interest is my son David, aged two.

London, Eng. W. W. MacG.

Dear Editor:

In recent issues of the Monitor I have noted several articles which ring with the new spirit of our public schools. Although there have been four or five of that particular quality, I have clipped two which seem to show it best. One is entitled "What Shall We Mark?" and another, "Adult Houses Not for Children," full of thought for the child. Our schools have been administered by devices altogether too long, and our homes have been disciplinary establishments or autocracies longer than they should.

Knowing that a word sometimes helps along a good thing, I wish to express gratitude that you are vigorous in behalf of the child himself. Lebanon, Pa. S. O. R.

Is Competition Good for the Child?

Competition has fallen into disrepute of late. It seems so much more reasonable and sensible to encourage a child to progress, constantly to better his past record, rather than to "beat" his classmates.

When the competitive method is used the child who succeeds usually feels "cocky" and proud, whereas the one who fails becomes unhappy and discouraged.
How much better it is to encourage children to work together and to help one another. When a little group of youngsters has built a wonderful doll's house or a miniature sand village, each child glows with the pride of achievement, and each feels happy in having contributed his share.

I know of a little chap who was so discouraged on his first day at school that his mother had to use all her persuasive powers to induce him to

return. He had made the very best figure 2 of which he was capable, forming it laboriously and painstakingly, but although several of his classmates received gold stars on their papers, he was so nervous that those gold stars, the stock in trade of the poor teacher! Does the little chap busily molding his clay horse need one? Or the little girl who is doing her very best to make legible signs for the articles in the play grocery store?

In many of the more progressive schools, children not only do not receive gold stars, but neither do they receive marks. Instead of a report card in such a school reading A, B, A, the record sent home takes the form of a summary of a child's work and character. "John shows excellent leadership and has done very good class work. He has also been faithful and efficient in extra duties. As chairman of the library committee he has shown a keen interest in reading and untiring effort. His written work is not as neat as it should be, and I would suggest that you help him in achieving a higher standard."

In the home, parents can also assume this more wholesome attitude, encouraging co-operation rather than competition. How and it is to hear a parent hold up one child in the family as an example to another. "See how smart Mary is!" does not make Bobby any whit smarter. In fact it discourages him, and he probably puts forth less effort. Mary may excel in her work at school, but rest assured a wise parent will be able to find something in which Bobby also shines. Perhaps he has musical ability, or maybe he shows great skill in working with tools. Whatever his aptitudes are, we should encourage them. By so doing, we shall increase his confidence in himself, and in consequence, his school work will undoubtedly improve. Our children differ greatly, and each should be encouraged to develop his own individuality. In trying to make Bobby compete with Mary, we are helping neither child. In fact, we are doing both a grave injustice.

The job of every individual, it seems to me, is at all times to express the best that he is capable of, and to rejoice when his neighbor does likewise.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

An East African United States

BRITISH territories in East Africa one-third the size of the United States and containing 12,500,000 inhabitants will be brought together into a single national unit if a commission now being dispatched there from England succeeds in its object. "The British Government considers," says an official statement issued in London, "that some form of closer union between the territories of central and eastern Africa appears desirable, more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications, tariffs and customs administration, scientific research, and defense." The commission is to draw up a scheme to give effect to this policy.

It is in fact to lay the foundation of an East African United States. The chief units in the proposed combine are Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which comprise among them 788,000 square miles of country—much of it salubrious highlands suitable for European settlers who now form a small but growing and intensely progressive element in a great community of Africans. The British Government's policy is to develop a system of administration so regulated that the white immigrant from overseas may live harmoniously with the indigenous black population. The commission, in the words of the official statement, is to inquire, first, "how closer union and co-operation between the territories may be most effectually secured; and, secondly, whether it is possible to provide for increasing association of the immigrant communities in the responsibilities of government, and at the same time for the creation of more effective machinery for native representation." The statement also lays down that any changes in the composition of existing legislatures must provide for "the exercise by His Majesty's Government of a trust on behalf of the African population."

The problem of how to accommodate the interests of the aborigines with those of the Europeans who, in Kenya, already claim to play a dominant part in the material development of the country, is not one that can be easily solved. In the case of Tanganyika a complication is added, resulting from the fact that Britain's title to administer this particular region depends upon an international mandate. This mandate gives rights of free entry and equality of treatment to all nationals of states which are members of the League of Nations. Whatever form of self-government may be provided, therefore, must afford to people from India, who form an important element in the coast ports, equal status with Europeans. This has been so remote from the fact hitherto in Kenya that union between it and Tanganyika will, unquestionably, require the most careful handling. The main point, however, concerns the relations between the white man and the African, since labor conditions have grown up, especially in Kenya, which have given justifiable cause of criticism on humanitarian grounds.

Unless the black man works he cannot advance in civilization. To get him work is something more, however, than a mere question of putting opportunity for employment within his reach. And on the other hand, to compel him to be a laborer introduces conditions which are liable to degenerate into something not altogether remote from slavery. To find a system which can raise instead of lower the native is thus complex. To persuade European planters and uncivilized tribesmen to agree to it, when found, may tax the ability of the best administrators that Britain can produce. Nevertheless, action cannot be postponed if real autonomy is to be introduced, for every advance in this direction decreases the ability of any outside authority to insist upon safeguards for races which have not yet reached a stage of civilization where they can look after themselves. Upon the commission devolves, therefore, heavy responsibility. If it does its work sympathetically and wisely, it may conduce not a little to the happiness and welfare of a by no means inconsiderable section of humanity.

Franco-American Caricatures

AN ARTICLE, "Franco-American Relations," in the June issue of the French commercial review, *Les Echos*, commends itself to all thoughtful students of international affairs. It is by one of France's leading thinkers and internationalists, Senator Henry Bérenger, former Ambassador to the United States and successful negotiator for the funding of the Franco-American debt.

M. Bérenger begins by frankly saying that "Franco-American relations, though not unfriendly, are not what they should be." The two nations have an erroneous picture of each other, he avers, the ideas of each having been obtained from lithographs, caricatures—"a kind of children's picture story" of "Lafayette and Franklin, Rochambeau and Washington, Jefferson and Vergennes... seen through the mirror of two revolutions, where... legend has left no place... for... reality. Caricatures here (in France) have realized Uncle Sam into Uncle Shylock, displacing the Germans of yesterday as barbarians; there (in America) we see the Frenchman represented as the 'imperialist' of Europe, the unwilling debtor enriched by victory." In the face of this, he asks, "How can the two nations... learn to understand each other... in... frankness and confidence?"

M. Bérenger sees great harm done by those who, through envy and ignorance, spend their time in furthering ill-feeling between the two countries. "He who does not realize, or refuses to realize, that the American man of affairs is completed by the idealist, will never understand the American of today.... The American genius plants his feet firmly on reality, but also lets his wings carry him far into idealism. Nothing can equal the soaring freedom of his architecture and the power of his factories, unless it be the splendor of his universities and the magnificence of his museums. Everything... is organized on a plane which goes far beyond Europe.... Yet the French Senator sees plainly that the material resources of the American people 'are but a small thing compared to their

moral resources.... It is the soul of the United States which makes Americans, each day a little more, what they are."

"Confidence," he believes, in the United States, "is given a larger place than criticism," while an "active and equalizing democracy supersedes the old hierarchy of social and governing classes."

"Thus," concludes the French Senator, "there is an American Commonwealth which in no way crushes American individuality, since it enables everyone to earn a high initial wage and climb to success. The French 'man in the street' will do well to try to understand this American Commonwealth before permitting himself the pleasure of disparaging it. But certainly neither irony nor ignorance, and still less bad faith, will bring him to this comprehension.... Let us look the United States in the face, just as they are, and we shall then do them that justice which is due to the most prodigious contemporary compound of spirituality and strength.... and which France must at least understand if she does not wish herself to be misunderstood."

It takes courage for a public man to talk to his countrymen in this fashion, to hold up another nation's ideals and progress in the face of his own. But Senator Bérenger has done it with good will.

Mob Rule and "Justice"

ONE reads with peculiar satisfaction of the Georgia judge who, in sentencing a member of a group which had taken the law into its own hands and maltreated an offending woman, took occasion to discuss the relation of the crime to society. The judge pointed out the specific bearing upon law and order of such misdeeds as that of which the man had been convicted, saying:

The law provides a way in which criminals and violators of the law may be punished, and this through the courts. Any other way is a blow at our system of government and an outrage on the law. Men must learn that it is worse in a way to be a member of a mob than to be a criminal. A criminal hurts one or two, but a mob hurts everybody, the entire people, including its own members.

The case could scarcely have been put more clearly. The taking upon themselves by the members of a lawless mob of the execution of what they may be pleased to call justice destroys the very fundamentals of law and order. Punishment of an offender under such mistaken process of reasoning becomes not a question of executing the mandate of the people, but rather the execution of the inflamed and irresponsible will of an irresponsible group, and that without the slightest regard for the due process of the law. That these self-appointed avengers usually hide behind masks and adopt other methods of concealment does not strengthen their case.

When far back in history it was determined that every man was entitled to a hearing in a responsible court before being condemned, a foundation stone of righteous government was laid, without which there can be no true liberty. To override this is, therefore, to bring down the whole structure of government which undertakes to carry out the will of the people through the administration of justice to all. It must follow that enlightenment as to the course of such lawlessness will tend to lessen the instances of mob rule.

From numerous reports it appears that the savagery which formerly manifested itself in lynching has now assumed the milder form of flogging the victim. Of the two evils, the latter is the lesser, but it none the less violates the canons of orderly procedure. The courts have been established to administer the law, and their jurisdiction may not be usurped without serious menace to the welfare of any community. May the example of the Georgia judge and jury find many emulators!

Immigration Restriction Criticisms

THAT the established American policy of strict limitation of undesirable immigrants will be further challenged by the advocates of amendments to the existing law that will permit much larger numbers of foreigners coming annually into the United States, is plainly evident. Moreover, while it is unlikely that the agitation for increased immigration will succeed, it is well for those favoring maintenance of present conditions to be on their guard. An indication that the question of immigration restriction may be made a political issue, or at least may be used to catch votes for candidates appealing to the voters of foreign birth or parentage, is found in a recent speech by Edward C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, an aspirant for nomination as United States Senator in the coming Republican primaries. In an address delivered at Ocean Grove recently he strongly assailed the immigration laws of the United States as "dangerous and destructive," and told his hearers that the American policy of excluding undesirable immigrants is insulting to other nations. As a substitute he advocated what he calls "selective immigration," which is just what the sponsors of the present law supposed they were providing for.

Some allowance may be made for a candidate seeking votes, but in view of what has occurred elsewhere, when certain misguided persons have attacked American laws as "dangerous and destructive," it may be doubted whether this method of criticism will aid in changing public sentiment on the subject. A law placed on the federal statute books after a long period of investigation and thorough discussion may or may not be unwise. It will be difficult to convince the American people that it is either dangerous or destructive.

In their campaign for immigration law amendment the advocates of increased immigration have sought to gain support for their proposals by pointing out to owners of urban dwelling properties and vacant lots that a renewal of conditions under which 1,000,000 or more immigrants arrived annually would mean an increased demand for housing accommodations that would work to the profit of real estate owners. Here, again, it may be questioned whether this argument is likely to gain any substantial support for the antirestriction movement. Property owners know that under the restriction law the tendency has been toward higher

wages for the workers and, consequently, ability to pay for better housing accommodation. A return to conditions that might result in breaking down American standards of wages and living would not, in the long run, be of any real benefit to the real estate interests.

From Whales to Cotton

NEW BEDFORD, at one time a famous whaling port on the Buzzards Bay side of Massachusetts, and now a city of cotton mills, still clings to its memories of departed days when whale fishing was at the zenith of its prosperity, and when the bulk of a world-wide demand for the vitally essential products of the industry was met by that city. And now and again New Bedford pauses to celebrate the outstanding historical occurrences of the industry.

In the observance of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the launching of the whaler *Charles W. Morgan*, held recently at Col. E. H. R. Green's estate at South Dartmouth, where the vessel is maintained as a museum, are brought to notice facts which tend to point out how the whaling industry provided a basis for industrial expansion in New England long after the opening of Pennsylvania oil fields and other factors had sent whaling into the decline. An historical summary will show that the five years from 1853 to 1858 yielded a return of more than \$51,000,000, the catch each year representing 50 per cent of the total valuation of the whaling fleet. Total valuation of the cargoes from 1800 to 1875 is roughly estimated at \$350,000,000. The greater portion of this amount was represented in the city of New Bedford.

While the whale fisheries prospered, impetus was given to shipbuilding, which also added to the prosperity of New England, for ships were not only needed to engage in whaling, but bigger and faster vessels were required to carry the manufactured products of the industry. It seemed likely, therefore, that New Bedford might become a deserted fishing village when the California gold rush, the financial difficulties of 1857, the uncertainty of Arctic whaling and the Civil War put an end to the whaling industry, but the prosperity of preceding years provided a foundation for a new industry—cotton manufacturing. From the declining fisheries was drawn an enormous capital for the investments which cotton manufacturing offered.

It is indeed fitting that the anniversary of the *Morgan's* launching should be formally recognized, for she proudly stands as a lasting monument which not only perpetuates in a fitting manner the sentiment of a romantic era, but also calls attention to a great industry built up by New England men of courage and enterprise who went "down to the sea in ships" to "do business in great waters."

Does Liquor Fear the Light?

SPECIAL dispatches to a section of the American press give the information that France is about to undertake the opposition in the League of Nations to "the American-inspired proposal for declaring a League war on alcohol." Except for the facts that there is no proposal before the League for a "war on alcohol," and that the proposal for the formation of a committee to investigate the question of alcoholism—a very different matter—originated in Finland, and is backed by Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the item is approximately correct.

France as a heavy producer of wines and spirits may probably be relied upon to lead the attack upon any inquiry into the methods of the liquor trade or the prevalence of alcoholism. For it is an interesting fact that in the thoughts of the allies of that trade the word "inquiry" seems to be held synonymous with "attack." We can scarcely ascribe this to a condition of conscience so acute as to force upon the liquor dealer recognition of the fact that any inquiry into his calling will necessarily bring to light evils so glaring as to defy toleration and compel attack.

Indeed, many supporters of the trade defend particularly the French addition to wine, rather than spirits, and the French method of regulating the traffic. Deputy Edouard Barthe, who announces the French war upon any League action, says that France is meeting the problem of alcoholism successfully. This is pleasant news, which would be made all the more impressive if corroborated by an impartial committee of the League, instead of being left dependent, as now, upon the unsupported testimony of the Vine Growers' Association of France.

Light is a great purifier. Only organizations or industries whose promoters have guilty knowledge of evil conditions which attend them will oppose turning on the light.

Editorial Notes

It is a notable record which Lord Beatty has to his credit as admiral of the British fleet. And it is interesting to read that an outstanding feature of his régime at the admiralty has been the carrying out of the reduction of the naval strength arranged by the Washington Conference. May the carrying out of further reductions similarly be features of his successors' administrations.

A few thousand years from now, how will they be referring to the period through which we are passing today? Will it be the machine age, or the steel age? Surely, the development of the combustion engine will have its bearing. Do we hear someone say, why not garage? By the same token, why not fuselage?

That President Coolidge successfully panned gold from a creek in the Black Hills may prove good practice, as he will have much to do this fall in separating the wheat from the chaff. And this isn't too mixed a metaphor, either, because what is more golden than a field of ripened wheat?

Airplanes at \$2500 and up seem a little beyond the reach of many of us. It may be recalled, however, that this was about the price of automobiles twenty-odd years ago.

Erratum: "In time of peace prepare for war," for "war" read "peace."

To Dragon Tooth Mountain

WE WERE awakened by the falsetto notes of our chief donkey man. The locust-lined road was soon full of the crowded cavalcade, bells sounding, the little gray beasts braying, and the drivers crying "wa," "eu," "ee," "wa-ho." The bay seemed without a stir of human activity, except for the fishing junks that huddled in the early morning mists. The first rays of the sun flashed white on the skin sails; and the long even swells slid in and swept silently over the beach.

Our little caravan turned from the bay and moved to the range of mountains which lay to the north. Each rode his trudging donkey through the morning green of the fields, plashing the dew off the cornstalks, wending in and out on the clay paths through forests of high, tendergreen "gao-lion," where the deeper green of the stocky bean plants covered the soil under the towering grain.

We watched the fields of hemp, dwarf cotton, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and graceful, drooping, yellow millet. We reared to the shade points, cool, weeded groves, where tiny shrubs were set under the green of the everlasting "suns" trees. The clear streams offered their cool splashing, and the clusters of willow and poplar by the fords gave rest from the summer sun.

Village courts shaded us with locusts and apricots, while the wonder-eyed, simple folk crowded sagaciously to watch the "foreigner" at his canned repast—all a friendly gazing, culminating in the connoisseur-like collection of our tins and paper scraps. The talk of unequal treaties and foreign imperialism had not displaced the unadorned simplicity and native good will of these typical people of the Chinese countryside.

We rode on to the first hills, watching walnut groves, pear hedges and persimmon patches, which lay scattered on the plains. The lavender-flowered virex plant scented the air with minty odor. Loaded donkeys, spread like great peacocks, brought cedar boughs from the higher trails, scenting the air with the smell of the woods.

Deep yellow lilies and blue bells, on long delicate stalks, spotted the mountain with their richness. The warm gold of the falling sun dropped cool shadowy places over the rocky trail and the rough valleys.

In the soft-tinted hour of evening we came to the Dragon Pool. The tall pines over our camp stretched black-green shadows in the jade of the pool. The flicking light of the low sun made golden strata on the huge, scarified rocks; storm-torn bushes hugged the cliff sides; the falls foamed milk-like into the bottomless pool of the ancient dragon.

The great evening star came through the cliff trees over our early, open beds.

Gem of the crimson-colour'd Even,
Companion of retiring day.

The shrill call of the kites ceased; the royal blue kingfisher dove no longer. The "hu pu" took up his melancholy; the thrush and partridge their retiring notes. Night came on and all the mountain side lay in majestic quiet.

Leaving the deep diving places at the Dragon Pool we climbed higher trails, past legend-covered peaks, where

watch towers marked strongholds of the past, past crumbled temples, through rocky passes where the walls were worn by the storms of centuries.

At length we climbed our last big peak, Dragon Tooth Mountain, which presented a fine, outstanding view of a hundred crests and cliffs scattered from the Chihli Bay to the Great Wall on the north. Fifteen centuries before a great prince rode with his red-robed officials through these broad valleys, watching the forests of "gao-lion" which touched the fields with the green fancy of summer.

By willow thickets, purple violets were gathered by his proud citizens and flung on the yellow sands before his gold-robed horse. Fish from the Jade Brook, wild boar and deer from the mountain thickets, were borne by the village elders to the feasts of these happy visits.

When streams ran high with melting snows from the Western Heaven and Ox Mountain, the prince would go out on his mountain and valley pilgrimage, reveling in the beauty of his rich province, and carrying the glory of his court throughout the Realm of the Hundred Peaks.

We scaled the long chain ladders over the jagged tooth of the peak just as the sun was sinking. From the high projecting nose of the cliff we saw the Realm of the Hundred Peaks, bordered by gold and coral clouds. Waterfalls tumbled in the canyons and were swallowed up by masses of brown rock and shrub-covered cliffs.

There was one great bird in the valley. Along the curving river were the lined fields of green grain, and the colonies of yellow thatch houses. The stony river bed faded into the turn of the valley, where the terraced orchards lay like a great flower bed. There was no sound. The deep, broad valley was darkened with the shade of the mountain side as the sun went down.

A red glow hovered behind the Four Peaks. On four sides lay the vast, unending ranges of green-shaded mountain, unchanged by the fifteen centuries.

The people of the Hundred Peaks still drive their oxen to the red dirt fields and plant hemp, sesame, and tall grain, when the snow streams rush through the valley. On summer evenings they drive the donkeys from the courtyard and sit beneath the catalpa and locust trees. Children fly their kites along the village wall. Old men play the wailing "hu chin," and sing in high operatic style the tunes of their fathers. With the smoke of the evening meal, fancy and memory come to the yellow mud houses of these men.

Cool night had begun. The sky was free from even the smallest cloud, and close as a jeweled roof. In the wondrous light of the great moon the trail became a changed and fresh adventure. Under this brilliant lantern we made our way down the chain ladders of the cliff, through vine-thicket, rough waterways, and dark-shadowed groves of the everlasting "suns" trees.

The glorious stillness of the night was not broken until we heard resounding through the canyon, on the descending trail, the piercing and startling cry "wa," "eu," "ee," "wa-ho." Joining our small cavalcade of beasts and drivers, we made our last camp, under the moonlight shadow of Dragon Tooth.

R. M. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE four hundredth anniversary of the passing of Niccolò Machiavelli, the famous Florentine statesman who was responsible for a number of political writings on the theories of government, has gone by practically unnoticed in Italy. There were no special celebrations in his honor, and had it not been for a few articles in the principal newspapers recording the event and extolling the manifold political and literary activities of the Secretary of State of the Florentine Republic, few Italians would have known of it at all. Still Machiavelli is a striking figure in Italian political history and a popular one, too, with Fascists. Together with Dante he looked forward to a united Italy. Moreover, his political theories on absolute governments appeal greatly to the present rulers of Italy. When a couple of years ago the University of Bologna decided to confer on the Duce an academic degree "honoris causa," it was stated that Signor Mussolini in accepting the honor would deliver a lecture on "The Prince" of Machiavelli. For some unknown reason the ceremony was indefinitely postponed, and the lecture has not been delivered.

Naples, the dethroned queen whose purple mantle for many years trailed in the mud, has of late been resuming the place due to her among the cities of Italy. The change has been effected rapidly, for in less than three years she has obtained what she had been vainly seeking for decades. While numerous traces of the ancient activities of Pompeii, Cumae and Baiae are being brought to light, a quiet but intense work of restoration has disclosed in Naples itself artistic and historic treasures of untold value which were threatened with destruction, such as the fourteenth-century churches visited by Boccaccio and Petrarch during their residence in Naples, and other monuments representing as many milestones in the medieval history of Naples. The National Museum, which was believed to be in danger a few years ago, is now fortunately safe, its foundations having been strengthened. The museum now occupies the whole of the immense building, including the premises formerly housing the National Library, which has been moved to the Royal Palace. Another thirty rooms have thus been added, and will receive important collections for which there has hitherto no space.

It would be superfluous to point out what the Naples Museum represents not only for Italy but for the whole world; there is nothing equal to its collection of bronzes, Pompeian frescoes, glass and arms. These art treasures will no longer be crowded together and sometimes hidden owing to lack of space and defective light. One of the new rooms is entirely devoted to ancient tapestries. It formerly belonged to the library, and the wealth of its marbles, paintings and decorations render it one of the finest in Italy. Here are exhibited the seven great Flemish tapestries by Bernard Van Orley, representing with artistic beauty and historical fidelity various episodes of the Battle of Pavia. They were bequeathed to the National Museum in 1862 by Don Francesco d'Avolas, but owing to legal objections raised by the heirs of that nobleman, they were only shown to the public in 1902.

Interesting restorations have also been carried out in some of the most ancient and interesting churches of Naples, such as Santa Chiara, which is one of the most important Gothic monuments of the first half of the fourteenth century, entirely due to Neapolitan artists. In the first half of the eighteenth century the architect Vaccaro redecorated the church in a rich rococo style, transforming the interior into a vast and elegant hall, at the same time renovating the adjoining cloister and adding another one with baulstrades, seats and majolica pillars covered with landscapes and festoons which have retained their gay original colors. Restorations have been carried out in various parts of the church and cloister, and the ancient monument has regained its original splendor.

Another church which has been restored is that of San Pietro a Majella, dating from the first half of the fourteenth century. Three centuries later it was entirely transformed, with a magnificent gilt and carved ceiling, with many fine paintings by Mattia Preti, which are so good as almost to persuade one to overlook what would otherwise have been a desecration. This church has now been rescued from certain ruin. It has been restored to its original Gothic lines, and of the baroque additions only the ceiling has been allowed to remain. Another wonderful piece of work has been accomplished in the restoration of the church of the Incoronata, which Queen Joan I built in memory of her coronation. It was completed toward

the second half of the fourteenth century, and constitutes a typical monument of that period. In the eighteenth century it was covered with baroque decorations, but it has now been restored to its original character. Among other churches which have been restored one may mention also that of Santa Brigida, which was seriously damaged during the war by enemy airplanes.

Visitors to Rome may be interested to learn that informal Christian Science services are held in Piazza Indipendenza N. 1. These meetings are at 11 a. m. on Sundays, and at 5:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Rome has the reputation of being the city which possesses the largest number of artistic and monumental fountains, which all help to give her a most attractive aspect. But certainly very few people in Rome could tell you which is the oldest of all, and guides often miss pointing it out to the tourists and other foreign visitors. At the foot of the road leading to the Coliseum, there lies the so-called Meta Sudans, a fountain whose name is probably derived from its conical shape, similar to the "meta" of the circus. The fountain is believed to have been erected or embellished by the Emperor Domitian, and it was reproduced on the special medal struck on the occasion of the formal opening of the Coliseum. The water issued from numerous small holes in a bronze globe at the top and fell in a veil into a large circular basin, lined throughout with marble. This fountain is mentioned by the philosopher Seneca in one of his epistles, when he complains of the noise which was made by a showman who blew his trumpet close to the fountain.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the return of letters or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Why Voters Don't Vote"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read the letter by Elias W. Pulaski in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of "Why Voters Don't Vote."

There seems to be a general belief that the reason is a mystery or that the question involved cannot be satisfactorily answered. The mystery of it is not in the reason why they don't vote, but in the question that naturally follows: How can we make them vote?

The reason voters don't vote is simply because they do not want to vote. They do not want to vote because they don't care, and they don't care because they are unfamiliar with the qualifications of the candidates and are suspicious of them. These latter are running for office not because they want to administer the affairs of the Government efficiently, but primarily because of place and power. Anyway no man can run for office without an organization behind him and many people feel that the will of the voter is nullified and frustrated by the power of the organization behind the candidate.

Considering the foregoing the argument comes to many: Why should a worker waste two or three hours at the polling place after a hard day's work, or why should the housewife take two or three hours from her household duties just to vote? CHARLES P. RUEHL, Detroit, Mich.

The Taft Gift to Cincinnati

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: After reading in the MONITOR recently of the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft of their historic home and their art treasures for use by the people of Cincinnati, as well as of their well-worked-out plan in connection with their gift, I feel that I am expressing gratitude not only for myself but also for many others for the splendid way in which the story was handled.

We who have been born and brought up in Cincinnati have had the advantages of its excellent public schools, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and many other privileges made possible by people like Mr. and Mrs. Taft. We love our city dearly, its fine and high ideals, its culture; and it is with a deep sense of gratitude that I wish to thank The Christian Science Monitor for having presented to the world the many outstanding features of our city.

I am sure that many join me in this letter. Cincinnati, O. ALICE R. BORNER.